

EXHIBIT C

Georgia Land Trust, Inc.

CONSERVATION EASEMENT BASELINE DOCUMENTATION REPORT

COVER SHEET

Easement Name: Oakhill Woods, LLC

County: Effingham County, Georgia
City: Guyton, Georgia

Date of Easement: 7 December, 2010

Easement Grantor: Oakhill Woods, LLC
Attn: Derek Hutcheson
4919 Augusta Road
Garden City, Georgia 31408

Easement Holder: Georgia Land Trust, Inc.
Attn: Executive Director
428 Bull Street, Suite 210
Savannah, Georgia 31401

Documentation:
Prepared by: Stephen Kirk, Stewardship Director
Georgia Land Trust, Inc.

Signature: 

Date: 2 November 2008 – 18 November 2010

Grantor Initials 

Grantee Initials 

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Declaration of Property Condition:

Grantor Acknowledgment of Property Condition

This is to certify that I, **L. Derek Hutcheson** as the authorized representative of **Oakhill Woods, LLC**, the Grantor of a Conservation Easement to the **Georgia Land Trust, Inc.**, on land in the County of Effingham, State of Georgia, to be recorded in the Effingham County Registry of Deeds, am familiar with the condition of the land subject to said Conservation Easement and, in compliance with Section 1:170A-14(g)(5) of the federal tax regulations, do acknowledge and certify that this Baseline Documentation Report is an accurate representation as of the date of the grant of said Conservation Easement. Any characterization contained in the Baseline Documentation Report shall not be interpreted so as to alter, amend, or otherwise modify the Conservation Easement. In any conflict or inconsistency between the Baseline Documentation Report and the terms of the Conservation Easement, the Conservation Easement shall prevail.

Easement Grantor:

Oakhill Woods, LLC

By: Effingham Managers, LLC
Its Managing Member



By: L. Derek Hutcheson
Its Managing Member

12-7-10
Date

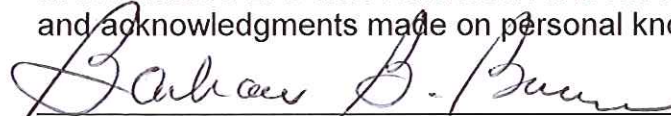

Witness: Signature

Christy D. Hill
Witness: Print Name

State of Georgia

County of Chatham

On the 7th day of December, 2010 personally appeared before me the above named L. Derek Hutcheson and made oath that the foregoing description and acknowledgments made on personal knowledge are true.


Notary Public Signature

Barbara B. Barnes
Notary Public: Print Name
Notary Public, Chatham County, Georgia
My Commission Expires May 1, 2011

Grantor Initials DK

Grantee Initials J

Grantee Acknowledgment of Property Condition

This is to certify that I, **Stephen Kirk**, as an authorized representative of the Grantee of a Conservation Easement granted to the Georgia Land Trust, Inc. by **Oakhill Woods, LLC**, on land in the County of Effingham, State of Georgia, to be recorded at the Effingham County Registry of Deeds, am familiar with the condition of the land subject to said Conservation Easement and, in compliance with Section 1:170A-14(g)(5) of the federal tax regulations, do acknowledge and certify that this Baseline Documentation Report is an accurate representation as of the date of the grant of said Conservation Easement. In any conflict or inconsistency between the Baseline Documentation Report and the terms of the Conservation Easement, the Conservation Easement shall prevail.

Easement Grantee:

Stephen Kirk

By: Stephen Kirk, Stewardship Director
Georgia Land Trust, Inc.

12.7-10

Date

Luanne Young
Witness: Signature

Luanne Young
Witness: Print Name

State of ALABAMA

County of AT LARGE

On the 7th day of December, 2010 personally appeared before me the above named Stephen Kirk, and made oath that the foregoing description and acknowledgments made on personal knowledge are true.

Jamie M. Williamson
Notary Public: Signature

Jamie M. Williamson
Notary Public: Print Name

My Commission Expires: _____ MY COMMISSION EXPIRES JUNE 29, 2014

Grantor Initials SK

Grantee Initials J

Conservation Easement Abstract:

Name of Easement: Oakhill Woods, LLC

Grantor: Oakhill Woods, LLC
4919 Augusta Road
Garden City, Georgia 31408

Contact Information: Derek Hutcheson
Mobile: (478) 231-9163
Office: (478) 374-3610
Derek.hutcheson.hlga@statefarm.com

Easement Size (approximate acreage): +/- 378.97 acres
Location of Protected Property: Effingham County, Georgia

Restrictions and Retained Rights:

The Property is protected from activities or land uses that would have a detrimental effect on the Conservation Values of the Property set forth in the Conservation Easement. With prior notice/permission, the Land Trust retains the right to visually inspect the Property, in a reasonable manner and at reasonable and regular times, in order to verify the compliance with the Conservation Easement.

Reserved Rights: The Grantor's rights to use the Property, as specifically set forth in the Conservation Easement, do not significantly impact the Conservation Values protected by the Conservation Easement.

Reserved rights are set forth in the Conservation Easement and also determined by consultation between the Grantee and the Grantor.

Restrictions: Activities inconsistent with the Conservation Easement are set forth in the Conservation Easement and also determined by consultation between the Grantee and the Grantor.

Man-Made Features:

The Property contains the following improvements:

- Pervious roads
- Vestigial logging roads
- One hunting stand
- Three spill ponds
- Firebreaks
- Several logging decks from previous timber harvesting operations

Grantor Initials DM

Grantee Initials JP

These man-made features may be seen on the Man-Made Features Map and Stand Delineation Maps in Appendix 3 of this Report.

Concise Summary Statement of Easement Purposes:

The purpose of this Conservation Easement is to:

- Preservation of open space, including farmland and forest land, pursuant to Federal government conservation policies through the protection and availability of productive forest and farmland.
- Advance key protection strategic themes set forth in the GCWCS, including minimizing impacts from development on high priority species that may make use of habitats on the Property.
 - Extend the habitat range by adding protected land to the existing Conservation Easements that are situated in close proximity of the Property.

Target Elements:

- Protection of the productive forest and farmland.
- The Property lies within close proximity to several other protected lands including private owned Conservation Easements, and state and federally owned lands. The Property is also located within the SOAR Forest Legacy Area as defined by the Georgia Forestry Commission under the Georgia Forest Legacy Program.
- Protection of the Property promotes key protection themes set forth in the Georgia Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy (GCWCS). The Property is situated within the Ebenezer Creek / Savannah River, a High Priority Site and Landscape Feature within the Southern Coastal Plain Ecoregion and a High Priority Watershed.
- The Property is located in a route for migratory birds and provides natural habitat for many mammals, amphibians and reptiles. Species such as the frosted flatwoods salamander, Brimley's chorus frog, broad-striped dwarf siren, carpenter frog, eastern indigo snake, gopher tortoise, eastern coral snake, Florida pine snake, northern Florida swamp snake, spotted turtle, star-nosed mole, painted bunting, and winter wren may find suitable habitat on the Property and have been identified by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources to be rare, threatened or endangered species.

Potential Threats to Ecological Integrity:

Effingham County has been among the faster growing counties in Georgia in the last twenty years. The exurban pattern of development, with large lots consuming significant areas of productive farm and silvicultural soils is the greatest threat to the ecological integrity of the Property. This Conservation Easement helps protect against this threat by providing permanently protected land.

Required Frequency of Monitoring for this Easement:
Annually

Grantor Initials DS

Grantee Initials JP

Condition of Property Summary:

Prior Land Use:

The Property has been used for commercial timber operations for several decades.

During the field survey the following conditions were observed or noted:

Structures or former structures that potentially contained hazardous materials or residue thereof:	None.
Impoundments, such as lagoons or ditches, that potentially contained hazardous liquids:	None.
Abandoned Storage tanks:	None.
Above Ground Storage Tanks:	None.
Electrical cables and Transformers above/below ground:	None.
Abandoned surface or hydrocarbon mines:	None.
Drains, Sumps, Pits, Ditches, Pools:	None.
Odors, Stains, Corrosion, Stressed Vegetation:	None.

Current Land Use:

The Property is currently an early successional forest in the uplands and bottomlands.

Physical Environment:

Ecoregion: The physical environment of the subject Property is described using the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Ecoregion Descriptions. Ecoregions denote areas of general similarity in ecosystems and in the type, quality, and quantity of environmental resources. They are designed to serve as a spatial framework for the research, assessment, management, and monitoring of ecosystems and ecosystem components. Ecoregions are directly applicable to the immediate needs of state agencies, including the development of biological criteria and water quality standards and the establishment of management goals for non-point-source pollution. They are also relevant to integrated ecosystem management, an ultimate goal of many federal and state resource management agencies.

The Property is located in an area categorized as an EPA Level III Ecoregion called the Southern Coastal Plain Ecoregion. The Southern Coastal Plain extends from South Carolina and Georgia through much of central Florida, and along the Gulf coast lowlands of the Florida Panhandle, Alabama, and Mississippi. From a national perspective, it appears to be mostly flat plains, but it is a heterogeneous region also containing barrier islands, coastal lagoons, marshes, and swampy lowlands along the Gulf and Atlantic coasts. In Florida, an

area of discontinuous highlands contains numerous lakes. This ecoregion is generally lower in elevation with less relief and wetter soils than the Southeastern Plains Ecoregion. Once covered by a variety of forest communities that included trees of longleaf pine, slash pine, pond pine, beech, sweetgum, southern magnolia, white oak, and laurel oak, land cover in the region is now mostly slash and loblolly pine with oak-gum-cypress forest in some low lying areas, citrus groves, pasture for beef cattle, and urban.

The Southern Coastal Plain was once a sea floor and is composed mainly of unconsolidated sediments with little hard rock at the surface. Coastal Plain sediments originated in the Piedmont and even in the mountains beyond and have been deposited over thousands of years. Near the fall line the Coastal Plain can be highly dissected but it becomes nearly completely flat closer to the coast. The current soils of the Coastal Plain tend to be sandy, a result of prehistoric oceans advancing and retreating across them. Prehistoric wave action dissolved and reduced soils to the sturdiest of substrates, quartzite or sand. The Coastal Plain typically has a moderate climate with hot humid summers and mild winters. There is an average of 51 inches of rain, which comes from both convective thunderstorms in spring and summer and occasional hurricanes in fall.

The Property is found in the EPA Level IV Sub-Ecoregion known as the Sea Island Flatwoods. The Sea Island Flatwoods are poorly-drained flat plains with lower elevations and less dissection than the Atlantic Southern Loam Plains. Pleistocene sea levels rose and fell several times creating different terraces and shoreline deposits. Spodosols and other wet soils are common, although small areas of better-drained soils add some ecological diversity. Trail Ridge is in this region, forming the boundary with the Okefenokee Swamp. Loblolly and slash pine plantations cover much of the region. Water oak, willow oak, sweetgum, blackgum and cypress occur in wet areas.

Much of the above information is included in Table 1 of Appendix 5 which presents a summary of the EPA Level III Southern Coastal Plain Ecoregion. The proximity and range of the ecoregions of Georgia are illustrated in the Ecoregion Map located in Appendix 3.

Hydrology: The Property is situated within the Lower Savannah River Sub-Basin of the larger Savannah River Basin. The Property can better be described as being situated and contributing water flow to Cowpen Branch in the Ebenezer Creek Watershed, a GCWCS high priority watershed. The natural wetlands that comprise the Property supply water flow to Cowpen Branch, a perennial stream that flows west to east less than 500 meters south of the Property. Cowpen Branch runs east from the Property approximately 6 miles where it flows into Ebenezer Creek. Ebenezer Creek, a main tributary to the Savannah River, flows another 16 miles southeast to the confluence of the Savannah River. The Savannah River has been identified as a High Priority Coastal Water and Watershed by the Georgia Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy. These streams were chosen on

the basis of documented occurrences of high priority aquatic species, high water quality rankings based on Index of Biotic Integrity scores, and designation as exemplary streams in a previous study by The Nature Conservancy. No natural streams occur on the Property, but wetlands are found on over 200 acres of the Property. Protection of these wetlands not only provides valuable habitat for resident and migratory species, but also contributes to the overall water quality of the Lower Savannah River by reducing sediment and nutrient input to the River (via water flowing through the Property's swamps and bottomlands).

The Savannah River Basin drains over 10,500 square miles of land within the Blue Ridge, Piedmont Plateau, and Coastal Plain physiographic provinces. The river's watershed encompasses portions of Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina. The Savannah River forms the boundary between South Carolina and Georgia and begins at Hartwell Reservoir by the confluence of the Seneca and Tugaloo Rivers. From this point, it flows southeast to the port city of Savannah, Georgia where it empties into the Atlantic Ocean. Above the junction of the Seneca and Tugaloo Rivers, the major headwater streams of the Seneca River are Keowee River and Twelve Mile Creek. The Tugaloo River is formed by the union of the Tallulah and Chattooga Rivers. These headwater streams originate on the southern slopes of the Blue Ridge Mountains in North Carolina and Georgia.

The Savannah River, which is approximately 300 miles long, is the most extensively used surface water resource in the basin. It is fed by many moderate-sized tributaries, some of which have drainage areas greater than 200 square miles and are significant surface water resources in their own right. The major impoundments in the basin are Hartwell Lake, Richard B. Russell Lake, and Clarks Hill Lake, all Corps of Engineers reservoirs. Flow, sediment load, and the flood plain of the Savannah River have been modified by eleven large dams above the Fall Line, which impound over 180,000 acres of water. Below the Fall Line, dredging and channelization have altered the historical legacy of the Savannah. As a result of its history of modification, the Savannah lacks the vast vegetated flood plains in the freshwater tidal zone that are characteristic of the other Georgia estuaries, like the Altamaha River. However, the Savannah does have extensive developments of more saline intertidal vegetational zones near the sea. The Savannah National Wildlife Refuge seeks to protect, preserve, and educate the public about the diversity and fragility of this river system.

The Savannah River is one of the Southeast's most historically and ecologically important rivers. There are 108 fish species representing 36 families. The Georgia DNR stocks approximately 203,200 catchable trout in 14 streams in the basin. The watershed is home to 24 endangered species, including: 7 fishes, 4 amphibians, 2 reptiles, 8 mussels, and 3 crayfishes. There are 18 federally-listed species in the Savannah River Basin — five are federally threatened and 13 are federally-endangered. In addition, there are 55 species that are either state-listed or of special concern. Of these state-listed species, 20 are threatened, 21 are endangered, 10 are considered rare, and 4 are listed as unusual and deserving

of special consideration. The state endangered Robust Redhorse, once thought to be extinct, was found in the Savannah River shoals in 1997. Prior to 1997, the Oconee River basin had the only known native population of this endangered sucker. Robust Redhorse stockings are currently directed at the Broad River, a major tributary of the Savannah River.

The protection of these lands within the Savannah River system achieved by this Conservation Easement will contribute to the ecological habitat and health of the plant and animal populations present. Protection of this Property contributes to protection of waterways within the Ebenezer Creek Watershed and Savannah River Basin pursuant to the goals of the United States Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954. Major water corridors such as Ebenezer Creek and the Savannah River, and their surrounding wetlands, host migratory birds and imperiled species like bald eagles, swallow-tailed kite, and osprey. Some of the known plant species identified by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources to be found within the Ebenezer Creek Watershed that may be identified in the wetland habitats on the Property include: southern bog-button, arrow arum, yellow flytrap, pond spicebush and pond spice. Both pond spice and pond spicebush have been noted to exist within the same quadrant as the Easement Property. Table 3 of Appendix 5 contains a list of special concern plants, animals and natural communities in Effingham County, Georgia, where the Property is located. The location of the Property with respect to Georgia's major river basins can be found in Appendix 3 on the Georgia Watershed Map. Additionally, the local hydrology of the Savannah River Basin and the Property's location within this watershed are illustrated on the Savannah River Basin Map in Appendix 3.

Geology: Georgia consists of four distinct geologic regions. From northwest to southeast, those four regions are the Ridge and Valley, the Blue Ridge, the Piedmont, and the Coastal Plain. As mentioned earlier, the Property is located in the Coastal Plain region. All of these geologic regions extend into the surrounding states, but Georgia is the only state south of Virginia to have all four regions.

The Savannah River Basin is located within three physiographic provinces: the Blue Ridge, Piedmont and the Coastal Plain provinces. The Blue Ridge and Piedmont provinces, which constitute approximately 60 percent of the Savannah River basin, are underlain by crystalline metamorphic and igneous rocks. The metamorphic rocks originally were sedimentary, volcanic, and igneous plutonic rocks that have been altered by several stages of regional metamorphism as well as several episodes of granite intrusion. The majority of the exposed rocks of the Savannah River Basin consist of several types of gneiss, largely made up of biotite gneiss, granite gneiss, and amphibolite. Granites are locally important in the basin as are metasedimentary rocks such as metagraywackes, quartzites, and schists. Less than 0.1 percent of the Savannah River Basin is occupied by ultramafic rock units.

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Coastal Plain sediments constitute approximately 40 percent of the Savannah River Basin. Approximately 80 percent of the sediments are sands and clays. The rest include calcareous sediments and Quaternary alluvium. The Coastal Plain sediments overlap the southern edge of the Piedmont Province at the Fall Line and those sediments nearest to the Fall Line are Cretaceous to Eocene in age. They are dominantly terrestrial to shallow marine in origin and consist of sand, kaolinitic sand, kaolin, and pebbly sand. These sediments host the major kaolin deposits in Georgia with many of these deposits found within the Savannah River Basin.

Much of the southeastern Piedmont is covered by deeply weathered bedrock called saprolite. Average saprolite thickness in the Piedmont rarely exceeds 20 meters, but the thickness can vary widely within a short distance. A considerable amount of ground water flows through the saprolite and recharges streams in the Piedmont. Saprolite is easily eroded when covering vegetation and soil are removed. Extensive erosion of soil and saprolite caused by agricultural practices during the 1800s and early 1900s contributed a vast quantity of sediment into stream valleys, choking the streams and raising the streams base level. As conservation practices stabilized erosion, streams began to reestablish grade and cut into the thick accumulations of sediments, remobilizing them into the major rivers and eventually into reservoirs.

Soils: The Savannah River Basin in Georgia crosses 5 Major Land Resource Areas (MLRA's), which generally reflect the physiographic provinces. Soils vary widely across the watershed, ranging from nearly level to very steep, from shallow to very deep, from excessively drained to very poorly drained, and from sandy to clayey. There are some general trends with soils across the watershed. Going from north to south, degree of slope decreases, water tables are generally higher, and soil textures go from loamy in the Blue Ridge, to clayey in the Southern Piedmont, to sandy or sandy over loamy in the Sand Hills, Coastal Plain, and Atlantic Coast Flatwoods.

About 6 percent of the watershed is in the Blue Ridge MLRA. Most of the soils in this area formed from weathered granite, gneiss, and schist. These are the steepest soils in the watershed, with slopes in most areas ranging from 25 to 60 percent. Soils on the steeper slopes and higher elevations are commonly loamy throughout, are brown to yellowish red, and are shallow or moderately deep to bedrock. Deep to very deep, red clayey soils are common in less sloping areas at lower elevations.

About 60 percent of the watershed is in the Southern Piedmont MLRA. Most of the soils in this region are very deep, well drained, red clayey soils that formed from felsic, high grade metamorphic or igneous rocks. There is a significant area in the central part of this region that contains soils formed from intermediate and mafic crystalline rocks. These soils have slower permeability and are less acid than typical Piedmont soils. Also significant is an area in the lower portion of the

Piedmont that has soils formed from Carolina slate. These soils are still clayey, but have a higher silt content than typical Piedmont soils.

About 8 percent of the watershed is in the Carolina and Georgia Sand Hills MLRA. Soils in this area formed primarily in sandy and loamy marine sediments, which occasionally overlie residual Piedmont materials. There are two major groups of soils in this area. One group consists of deep sands ranging from 40 to more than 80 inches deep. The other group consists primarily of soils that have a sandy surface and loamy subsoil, often exhibiting dense or brittle properties. Soils in this MLRA are generally less developed than soils in other parts of the watershed.

About 17 percent of the watershed is in the Southern Coastal Plain MLRA, where the Property is located. Soils in this part of the watershed are more variable than in other parts, particularly with regards to textures and water table depths. Typically, soils have a sandy surface layer that overlies a red to yellow, loamy subsoil. The depth of the sandy surface is quite variable. Soils in this region are on more gently sloping landforms than in previously mentioned MLRA's. There is a continuum of soils ranging from well drained soils on ridges and hillsides to poorly drained soils in depressions and along drainageways.

About 9 percent of the watershed is in the Atlantic Coast Flatwoods MLRA. Landforms in this part of the watershed are nearly level. Water tables are generally closer to the surface in this area than in other parts of the watershed. Typically, soils have a sandy surface layer that is 20 to 40 inches deep over loamy subsoil. This varies considerably, however. Characteristic of part of this MLRA are sandy soils that have an accumulation of an organic matter-aluminum complex.

Prime farmland, as designated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food and other beneficial crops and is also available for these uses. Farmland of statewide importance, or of local importance, is land other than prime farmland or unique farmland but that is also highly productive. Criteria for defining and delineating these lands are determined by the appropriate state or local agencies in cooperation with USDA. The Property contains approximately 91 acres of statewide important farmland soils as defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and Natural Resource Conservation Services soil maps and classifications. The distribution and classification of soil layers located on the Property are depicted in the Soils Table and Map in Appendix 4.

Ecological Features: Onsite inspections of the Property were conducted by Land Trust personnel on November 2, 2008 through October 15, 2010. Various Checkpoints (CPs) were established on the Property by Global Positioning System (GPS) and representative photographs were obtained. A topographic map illustrating the photographic checkpoints and photographs associated with can be seen in Appendix 2 of this Report.

In addition, biological and ecological observations were made during this visit. At the time of the site visits, the Property was recently logged and is currently in an early successional forest condition. Approximately 244 acres are situated outside of the wetland and bottomland areas and will be replanted to longleaf pine forest habitat. The Property has large areas of wetlands and these areas are experiencing natural regeneration. Scrub vegetation regeneration is also occurring through most of the Property. Because of its early successional condition, the Property provides habitat to a wide variety of animals that can utilize or prefer early successional habitat, including animal species which are of concern, threatened, or endangered. The Property's bottomland and wetland areas contain approximately 144 acres and have been set aside by the Grantor as "No Harvest Wetland Regeneration Areas" (described below and also depicted on the Ecological Features Map herein) and will be allowed to succeed naturally into mature bottomland, wetland and depressional wetland areas that will be restricted from future agriculture, forestry or development. As these habitats change, so will the type of species for which they provide habitat. The goal with the No-Harvest Wetland Regeneration Areas is to promote regeneration and maintain, permanently, a predominantly hardwood-forested wetland habitat.

Examples of GCWCS high priority species that can currently utilize the Property in its early successional condition include a variety of snakes, amphibians and reptiles. By protecting the current and maturing habitat, the Property furthers the goals of the Georgia Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy (GCWCS) promulgated by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources. The GCWCS also identifies High Priority Sites and Landscape Features that may be present in the region. Included in these high priority sites and landscape features is the Savannah River Corridor.

Ebenezer Creek/Savannah River. Ebenezer Creek, a non-alluvial tributary of the Savannah River, is a "backwater swamp", whose hydrology is influenced significantly by water levels in the lower Savannah River. The lower portion of Ebenezer Creek contains an old growth baldcypress-water tupelo swamp. Other high priority habitats include bottomland hardwoods, shrub bog, pine flatwoods, mesic river bluff forests, hillside seeps, titi swamp, and alluvial river swamp. Rare species known from this area include silky camellia, sweet pitcherplant, Rafinesque's big-eared bat, swallow-tailed kite, and painted bunting.

Additionally, the Property is in close proximity to other permanently protected Conservation Easements and lands. This Property extends the habitat by adding additional protected lands. The Proximity to Protected Lands Map in Appendix 3 illustrates close proximity lands.

Animals: The Savannah River Basin supports a diverse and rich mix of terrestrial and aquatic habitats and is home to several federally and state-protected species. The protection, restoration and enhancement of this Property

would provide a relatively natural habitat for many species of game and non-game fish, mammals, amphibians, and reptiles as well as important nesting habitat for several species of Neotropical migrant songbirds, waterfowl and colonial wading birds, birds of prey, and various game birds. Technical teams for the Georgia Comprehensive Wildlife Strategy have identified 74 high priority animal species in the Southern Coastal Plain Ecoregion including 27 birds, 17 reptiles, 10 mammals, 7 amphibians, 7 mollusks, 5 fish, and 1 aquatic arthropod. These species have been assigned global and state rarity ranks, protected status under federal or state law, and habitat range in Georgia. In addition, 88 species of high priority plants were identified for the region. High priority plant and animal species are presented in Tables 4 and 5 of Appendix 5.

The Property's mosaic of early successional forests and wetlands provide suitable habitat for a wide range of amphibious and reptilian species. The Property containing wetland habitat provides breeding and forage areas to numerous species. Amphibians and reptiles benefiting from the protected regenerating forestlands and wetlands afforded by the Conservation Easement include several species of snakes such as the copperhead, cottonmouth, rattlesnakes and many other non-poisonous varieties such water snakes. Box turtles and mud turtles live in the moist areas, while many frogs, skinks, and salamanders breed in the shallow waters and vegetation. The amphibians and reptiles with suitable habitat for breeding, forage and migration within the Property's wetland system that are considered high priority species by the GCWCS include the Brimley's chorus frog, broad-striped dwarf siren, carpenter frog, spotted turtle, and northern Florida swamp snake. High priority species that may find habitat on the Property's flatwoods habitat include the gopher tortoise, eastern coral snake, and Florida pine snake, and the frosted flatwoods salamander and eastern indigo snake may be found on either habitat of the Property. A general list of amphibian and reptilian species, that may find suitable habitat on the Property, is presented in Table 6 of Appendix 5. Although representatives of these amphibians and reptiles may not be found directly on the Property, the proximity of the Property to important waterways may have an indirect but profound impact on these amphibians and reptiles in or near creeks and rivers far from the Property.

The early successional forest, wetlands, and other water resources provide migrating habitat for many familiar songbirds such as warblers, vireos, cardinals, grosbeaks, swifts, nuthatches, titmice, swallows, thrushes, sparrows, blackbirds, mockingbirds, thrashers, orioles flycatchers, finches, chickadees and tanagers that are referred to as neo-tropical migrants to name a few. Larger birds of prey such as osprey, bald eagle, and swallow-tail kites are often encountered near rivers and large water bodies, and a variety of owls and hawks feed on the small mammals found in the wetlands and forests. Loss of habitat needed for wintering, breeding and stopovers during migration has caused significant declines in numerous species of our favorite and most colorful song birds, colonial wading birds, and birds of prey. A wide variety of waterfowl and colonial wading birds are often seen in these wetland habitats such as the snowy white egret, great egret,

cattle egret, yellow-crowned night heron, white ibis, great blue heron, anhinga, and wide array of ducks. Birds utilizing this habitat include species that are in rapid decline across the range of their populations. Several high priority species known to exist in the Ebenezer Creek watershed in Effingham County that may find habitat in the naturally regenerating forests and wetlands include the painted bunting and winter wren. The swallow-tailed kite has also been noted to occur within the area, yet is usually seen within larger wetlands or river corridors. There are 27 bird species listed as high priority for the Southern Coastal Plain Ecoregion. A listing of migratory birds that may find suitable habitat for breeding, foraging or migration stopovers are presented in Table 7 of Appendix 5.

More than ninety species of mammals inhabit Georgia, from the coastal waters of the Atlantic Ocean to the mountains of northeast Georgia at elevations of more than 4,700 feet. Many mammals familiar to people, such as the white-tailed deer, live in the state; however about half of the area's mammals are rodents or bats, which are seldom seen and often unknown to most people. Mammals found in the natural wetlands and regenerating ecosystem of the Property may include white-tailed deer, skunk, bats, voles, grey and red fox, wild hog, raccoon, bobcat, swamp rabbit, mink, beaver, flying squirrels, fox squirrels, chipmunks, coyote, opossum, cottontail rabbit, and gray squirrel. The Southern Coastal Plain contains 10 species of mammals that are high priority, 2 of which are noted to exist in Effingham County in the Ebenezer Creek watershed and are provided habitat by the Property including the star-nosed mole and Rafinesque's big-eared bat. A detailed listing of mammals that may find suitable habitat on the Property is presented in Table 8 of Appendix 5.

References:

Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Georgia Environmental Protection Division, *Savannah River Basin Plan, 2001*.

URL: "<http://www.georgiaepd.org/Documents/savannah.html>"

Georgia Department of Natural Resources (GA DNR), Wildlife Resources Division, Website: <http://www.georgiawildlife.com>.

Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Georgia Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy (GCWCS). URL: "<http://www1.gadnr.org/cwcs/>"

Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Official Soil Series Descriptions.

URL: "<http://soils.usda.gov/soils/technical/classification/osd/index.html>"

Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Soil Data Mart. <http://soildatamart.nrcs.usda.gov/>

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Plants Database. Website: <http://plants.usda.gov>

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Georgia River Network. Savannah River Basin.

URL: "<http://www.uga.edu/coastalnemo/Documents/GRN/savannah.pdf>"

Biography of Preparer:

Stephen Kirk - Final BDR and GIS

Stephen Kirk, Gadsden native, graduated from Auburn University School of Forestry in spring of 2001 with a B.S. in Forestry. While at Auburn, Stephen worked as the Land Manager of the Auburn University's campus Arboretum. He also worked in the School of Forestry's Longleaf Lab. Stephen's senior year was emphasized in spatial analysis of geography and GIS. A senior project included compiling all data for the state of Alabama Escambia County State Forest into a GIS database. Stephen has been employed with Land Trust since May 2006. He currently serves as Stewardship Director with the responsibility of land management, GIS mapping, and conservation planning. While employed by the Trust, Stephen has written land management plans, baseline documentation reports, worked extensively with maps and mapping programs, preformed numerous field operations as well as manage all forestry, agricultural, recreational and wildlife properties associated with the Trust.

Frank McIntosh – Field Technician and Draft BDR

Frank McIntosh has a degree in Journalism from the University of Georgia. He has worked for nearly five years with the Georgia Land Trust. During that time, McIntosh has assisted in defining conservation values, crafting conservation easements to protect those values, producing maps to define the areas to be conserved, and documenting over 20 properties. His work with the Army Compatible Use Buffer partnership that included the U.S. Army, the Trust for Public Land, The Nature Conservancy, Liberty County (GA), Evans County (GA), and Chatham County (GA) helped create a project that has achieved extensive land protection on lands significant both environmentally and to the achievement of training and deployment missions within Ft. Stewart. The project continues today with more large tracts programmed for protection. A native of Georgia, McIntosh worked 17 years with the Georgia Department of Community Affairs. This experience provided a very broad and deep knowledge of the state.

Scott Wiggers – Field Technician, Draft BDR, and GIS

Wiggers graduated from Calvin College in Grand Rapids, Michigan with a B.S. in Environmental Science. He is currently completing an M.S. degree in Biological Sciences from Auburn University. Between degrees, Wiggers has worked with Federal and Non-Profit organizations around the country, including the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), U.S. Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Research Service (USDA-ARS), U.S. National Park Service (USNPS), Student Conservation Association (SCA), and J.W. Jones Ecological Research Center (Ichauway). His work experience has focused on vegetation surveys, invasive species control, and fire ecology. He has also participated in invertebrate, reptile, and amphibian surveys. As part of his graduate program at Auburn University, Wiggers studied the effects of fire on plant reproduction and regeneration. Wiggers has published in scientific journals and has presented research at a number of professional conferences.

Appendix 1: Directions to Property

Written Directions:

From Savannah take I-16 West to I-95 North. Take I-95 North to US Hwy 21 north. Proceed through Rincon and Springfield on US Hwy 21. Entry road is approximately 10.7 miles north of Springfield. Highway 21 bridges over a rail line approximately .7 miles beyond entry. See the Proximity Maps in Appendix 1 for directions and proximity of the Property.



View into Property from point of entry on west side of US Hwy 21.

GPS Coordinates for this point are: 17SMR5895496188; N32.5031°; W 81.4356°

Proximity Map of Property



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Proximity Map of Property



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Grantee Initials B

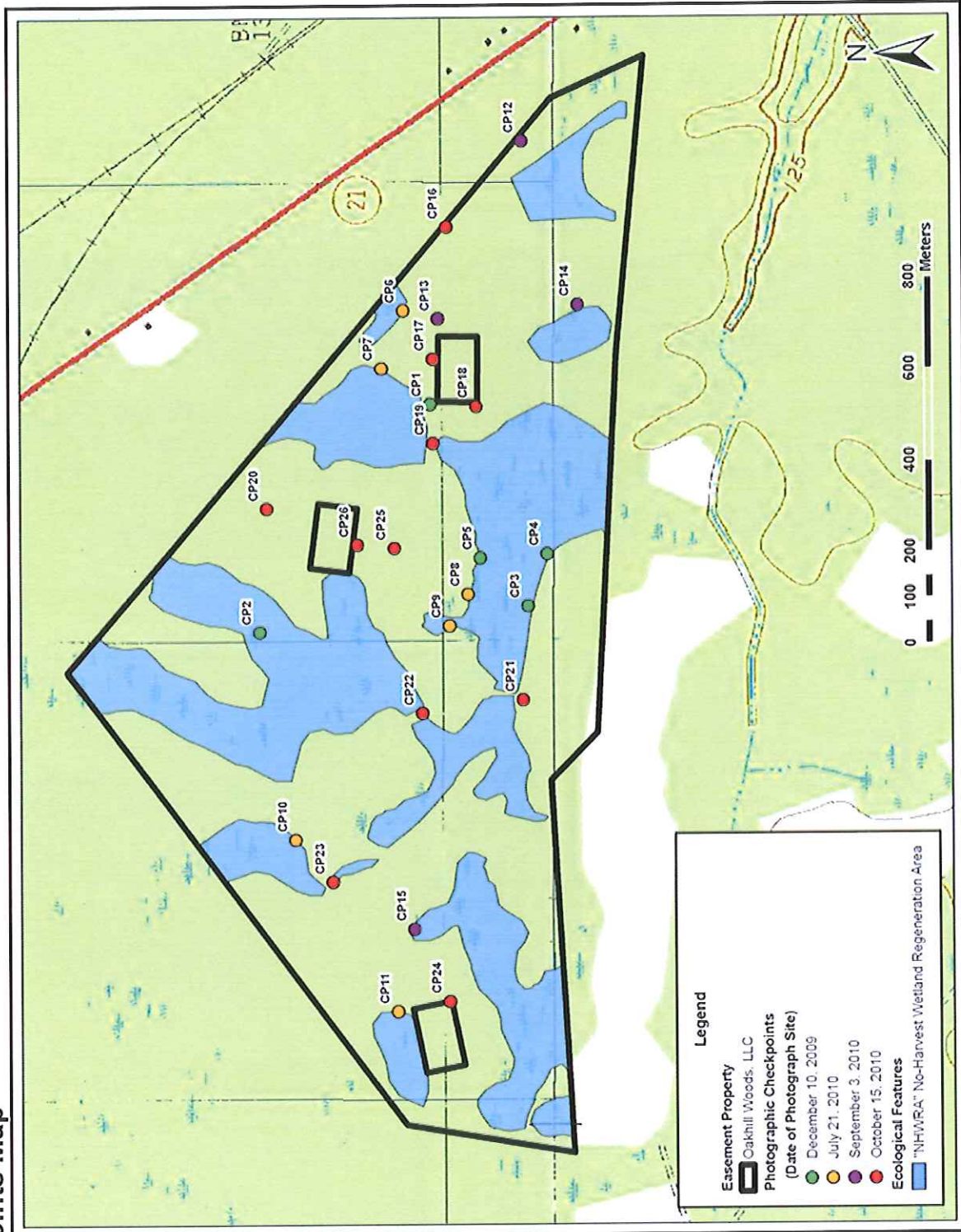
Appendix 2: Checkpoints

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Checkpoints Map



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Photographs of Property:

Refer to the topographic site map annotated with checkpoints (CP) and the referenced photographs taken on December 10th, 2009; July 21st, 2010; September 3rd, 2010; October 15th, 2010 to help with the descriptions of the areas visited.

December 10th 2009 Photographs:



CP 1 - Photo 1 (140°) Mixed vegetation within the upland portion of the tract.
(N 32.502507 E -81.441555) (17SMR 58521 96223)



CP1 - Photo 2 (70°) View of a mature pine corridor and open area used for tract access.
(N 32.502507 E -81.441555) (17SMR 58521 96223)



CP1 - Photo 3 (220°) View of a mixed cypress, tupelo, hardwood, and pine stand. Area was once planted in pine harvested and replanted with cypress and tupelo.
(N 32.502507 E -81.441555) (17SMR 58521 96223)



CP2 - Photo 4 (230°) Cutover cypress head in Property interior
(N 32.50591 E -81.446691) (17SMR 58040 96602)



CP2 - Photo 5 (270°) Cutover cypress head in Property interior
(N 32.50591 E -81.446691) (17SMR 58040 96602)

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CP3 - Photo 6 (110°) Along flooded logging road
(N 32.500645 E -81.446083) (17SMR 58095 96018)



CP3 - Photo 7 (320°) Along flooded logging road
(N 32.500645 E -81.446083) (17SMR 58095 96018)

Grantor Initials GA

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CP4 - Photo 8 (110°) Eastern terminus of submerged logging road
(N 32.500271 E -81.444874) (17SMR 58208 95976)



CP4 - Photo 9 (310°) Eastern terminus of submerged logging road
(N 32.500271 E -81.444874) (17SMR 58208 95976)



CP5 - Photo 10 (110°) At terminus of northerly spoke off submerged logging road
(N 32.501579 E -81.444967) (17SMR 58200 96121)



CP5 - Photo 11 (200°) At terminus of northerly spoke off submerged logging road
(N 32.501579 E -81.444967) (17SMR 58200 96121)

Grantor Initials GH

Grantee Initials J

July 21st 2010 Photographs:



CP6- Photo 12 (40°) Regenerating wetlands
(N 32.503093 E -81.439226) (17SMR 58740 96287)



CP6 - Photo 13 (230°) Roller chopped uplands.
(N 32.503093 E -81.439226) (17SMR 58740 96287)



CP7- Photo 14 (320°) Regenerating wetland
(N 32.503521 E -81.440563) (17SMR 58615 96334)



CP7 - Photo 15 (30°) Regenerating wetland with firebreak in lower right corner
(N 32.503521 E -81.440563) (17SMR 58615 96334)

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CP8 - Photo 16 (190°) Remnant logging trail through regenerating forested wetland
(N 32.501818 E -81.445812) (17SMR 58121 96148)



CP8 - Photo 17 (100°) Firebreak along boundary between regenerating wetland and roller
chopped uplands
(N 32.501818 E -81.445812) (17SMR 58121 96148)

Grantor Initials OJA

Grantee Initials J



CP8 - Photo 18 (35°) Roller chopped uplands
(N 32.501818 E -81.445812) (17SMR 58121 96148)



CP8- Photo 19 (300°) Regenerating forested wetland with firebreak along margin
(N 32.501818 E -81.445812) (17SMR 58121 96148)

Grantor Initials GA

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CP9- Photo 20 (60°) Regenerating wetland
(N 32.502185 E -81.446546) (17SMR 58052 96189)



CP9- Photo 21 (320°) Firebreak along boundary between regenerating wetland and roller
chopped upland
(N 32.502185 E -81.446546) (17SMR 58052 96189)

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CP10- Photo 22 (10°) Regenerating cypress dominant wetland
(N 32.5052 E -81.451516) (17SMR 57587 96525)



CP10- Photo 23 (40°) Firebreak along boundary between regenerating wetland and roller
chopped upland.
(N 32.5052 E -81.451516) (17SMR 57587 96525)



CP11 - Photo 24 (310°) Regenerating cypress dominant wetland
(N 32.5032 E -81.455513) (17SMR 57210 96305)



CP11- Photo 25 (270°) Regenerating wetland
(N 32.5032 E -81.455513) (17SMR 57210 96305)

September 3rd 2010 Photographs:



CP12 - Photo 26 (260°) Regenerating wetland.
(N 32.501132 E -81.435646) (17SMR 59076 96068)



CP13 - Photo 27 (330°) View of prescribed burn on uplands
(N 32.502478 E -81.440978) (17SMR 58575 96219)

Grantor Initials GA

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CP14 - Photo 28 (80°) View of prescribed burn on uplands
(N 32.499787 E -81.440824) (17SMR 58589 95921)



CP15 - Photo 29 (160°) Wetland regeneration area
(N 32.503413 E -81.453957) (17SMR 57357 96328)

Grantor Initials GA

Grantee Initials J

October 15th 2010 Photographs:



**CP 16 - Photo 30 (300°) Main road conditions and powerlines
(32°30'8.0"N 81°26'14.1"W) (17SMR 58926 96190)**



**CP16 - Photo 31 (345°) Main road conditions and burned uplands
(32°30'8.0"N 81°26'14.1"W) (17SMR 58926 96190)**

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Grantee Initials B



CP16 - Photo 32 (70°) Eastern Property line and powerlines
(32°30'8.0"N 81°26'14.1"W) (17SMR 58926 96190)



CP17 - Photo 33 (280°) Excluded homesite corner in uplands area
(32°30'8.8"N 81°26'25.3"W) (17SMR 58634 96216)

Grantor Initials DA

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CP17 - Photo 34 (320°) Main road and recently burned forestry area
(32°30'8.8"N 81°26'25.3"W) (17SMR 58634 96216)



CP18 - Photo 35 (40°) Main road conditions, eastern Property line and regeneration area in
background
(32°30'6.0"N 81°26'29.1"W) (17SMR 58534 96130)

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CP18 - Photo 36 (115°) Excluded homesite corner and forestry area
(32°30'6.0"N 81°26'29.1"W) (17SMR 58534 96130)



CP18 - Photo 37 (315°) Burn pile with wetland regeneration area in background
(32°30'6.0"N 81°26'29.1"W) (17SMR 58534 96130)



CP19 - Photo 38 (70°) Road conditions and spill pond
(32°30'9.1"N 81°26'32.2"W) (17SMR 58454 96225)



CP19 - Photo 39 (200°) Drain off culvert to wetland regeneration area
(32°30'9.1"N 81°26'32.2"W) (17SMR 58454 96225)

Grantor Initials OA

Grantee Initials J



CP19 - Photo 40 (345°) Culvert and road conditions
(32°30'9.1"N 81°26'32.2"W) (17SMR 58454 96225)



CP20- Photo 41 (160°) Culvert and road conditions
(32°30'20.8"N 81°26'37.8"W) (17SMR 58309 96586)

Grantor Initials OA

Grantee Initials J



CP20 - Photo 42 (130°) Drain off culvert to wetland regeneration area
(32°30'20.8"N 81°26'37.8"W) (17SMR 58309 96586)



CP20- Photo 43 (240°) Flooded firebreak and wetland regeneration area
(32°30'20.8"N 81°26'37.8"W) (17SMR 58309 96586)



CP21 - Photo 44 (300°) Spill pond with regeneration area in background
(32°30'2.6"N 81°26'53.6"W) (17SMR 57895 96028)



CP21 - Photo 45 (230°) Recently site prepped forestry area
(32°30'2.6"N 81°26'53.6"W) (17SMR 57895 96028)

Grantor Initials GA

Grantee Initials 3



CP21 - Photo 46 (110°) Road conditions, forestry area, regeneration area (left) and southern Property line (right)
(32°30'2.6"N 81°26'53.6"W) (17SMR 57895 96028)



CP21 - Photo 47 (270°) Spill pond and wetland regeneration area
(32°30'2.6"N 81°26'53.6"W) (17SMR 57895 96028)



CP22 - Photo 48 (20°) Spill pond and wetland regeneration area
(32°30'9.7"N 81°26'54.9"W) (17SMR 57862 96246)



CP22 - Photo 49 (45°) Road conditions with two culverts
(32°30'9.7"N 81°26'54.9"W) (17SMR 57862 96246)

Grantor Initials OA

Grantee Initials J



CP22- Photo 50 (285°) Road conditions with culverts and spill pond
(32°30'9.7"N 81°26'54.9"W) (17SMR 57862 96246)



CP23- Photo 51 (140°) Drain off culvert to regeneration area
(32°30'16.1"N 81°27'9.2"W) (17SMR 57489 96445)

Grantor Initials GA

Grantee Initials J



CP24 - Photo 52 (250°) Road conditions and site prepped forestry area
(32°30'8.0"N 81°27'18.8"W) (17SMR 57238 96197)



CP24- Photo 53 (40°) Excluded homesite corner and forestry area
(32°30'8.0"N 81°27'18.8"W) (17SMR 57238 96197)

Grantor Initials GA

Grantee Initials P



CP24- Photo 54 (100°) Forestry area with wetland regeneration area in background
(32°30'8.0"N 81°27'18.8"W) (17SMR 57238 96197)



CP25 - Photo 55 (15°) Road conditions within the forestry area and northern Property line
in background
(32°30'11.8"N 81°26'41.0"W) (17SMR 58225 96310)

Grantor Initials ON

Grantee Initials J



CP26- Photo 56 (300°) Forestry area recently site prepped and regeneration area in background
(32°30'13.9"N 81°26'40.9"W) (17SMR 58227 96374)



CP26- Photo 57 (360°) Road conditions and forestry area after burning
(32°30'13.9"N 81°26'40.9"W) (17SMR 58227 96374)

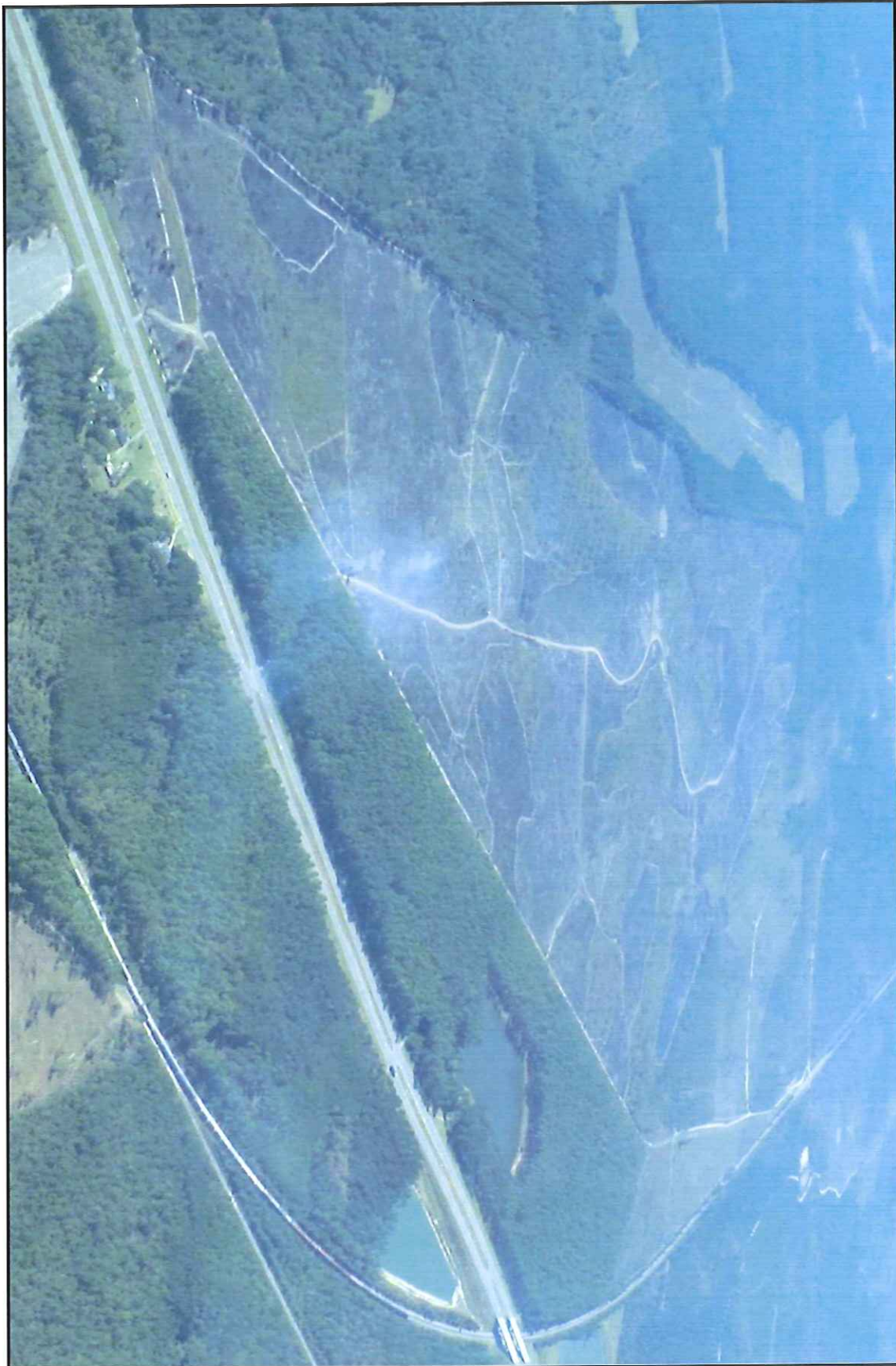
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CP26 - Photo 58 (60°) Excluded homesite boundary and forestry area
(32°30'13.9"N 81°26'40.9"W) (17SMR 58227 96374)

October 18th 2010 Aerial Photographs:



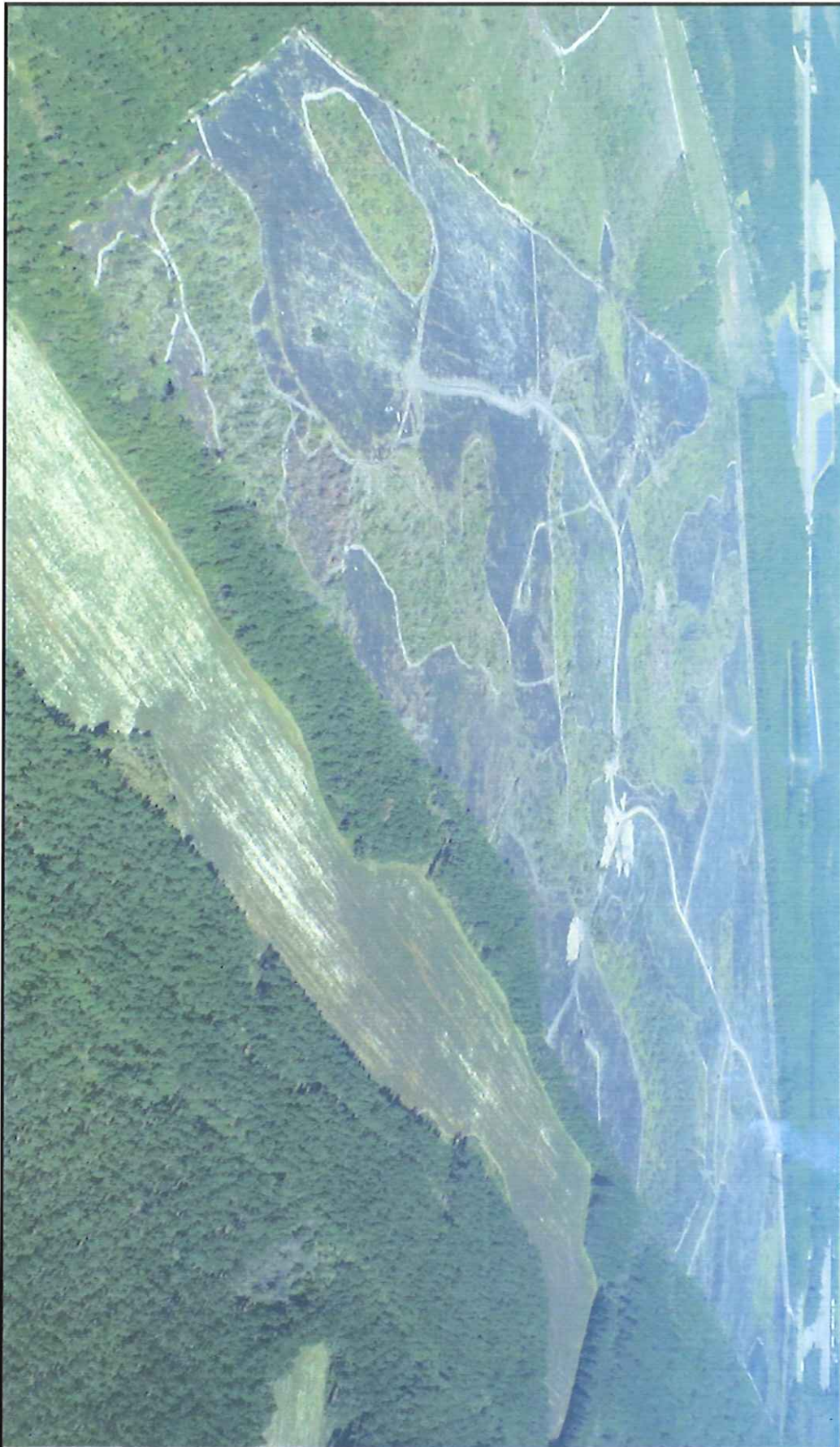
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Appendix 3: Maps of Property

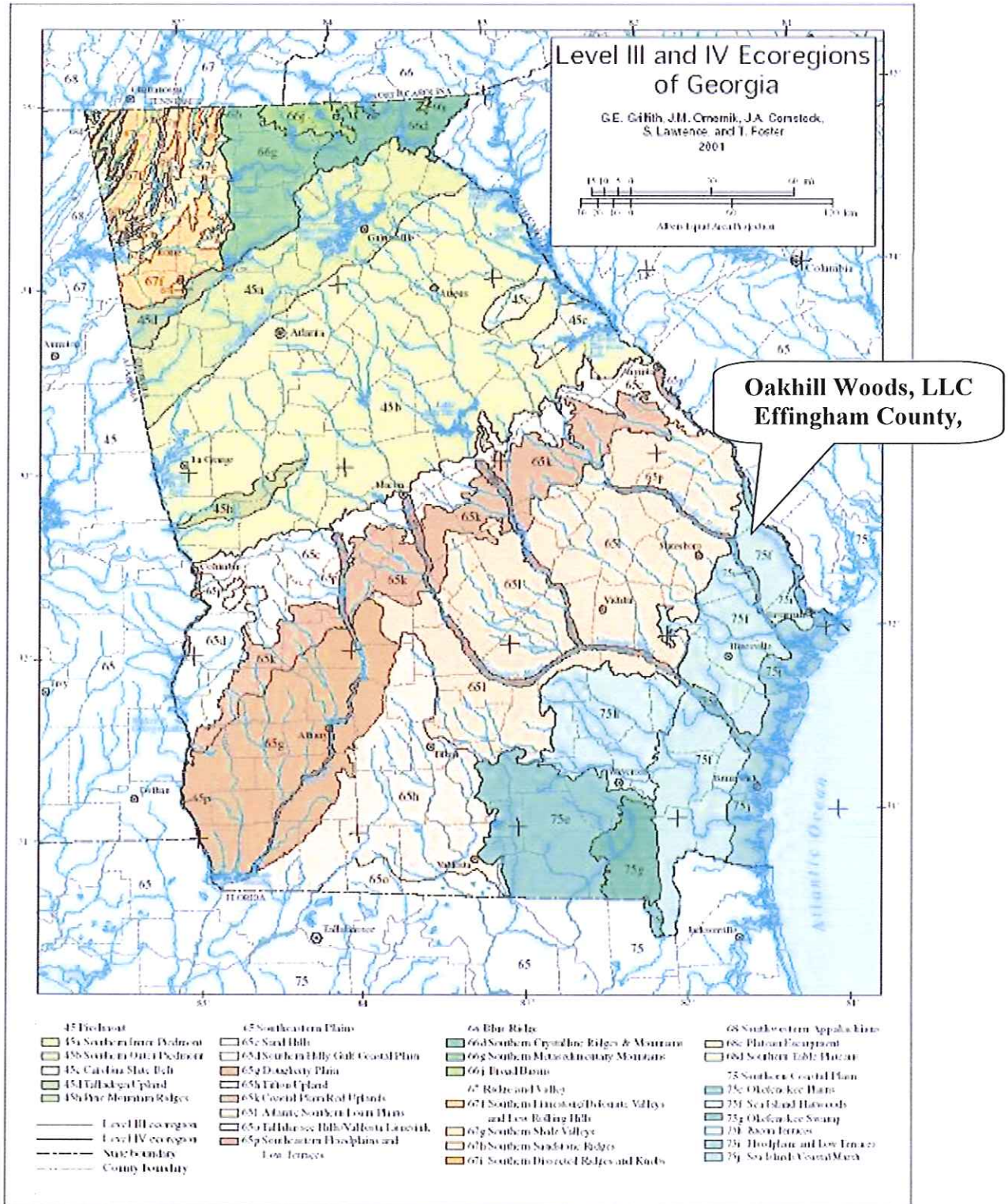
List of Maps:

- Georgia Ecoregion Map
- Georgia Watershed Map
- Savannah River Basin Map
- Man-Made Features Map
- Ecological Features Map
- Stand Delineation Map
- Proximity to Protected Land Map

Map Datum: All map coordinates are in UTM/MGRS using the 1927/83 North American Datum on USGS Topographic Maps.

Map Disclaimer: Maps contained in this report are not surveys and must not be construed as surveys. The Land Trust and its staff are not licensed surveyors. The information imparted with these maps is meant to assist the Land Trust in their efforts to clearly depict Property boundaries, describe placement of certain retained, reserved or excluded rights, and to calculate acreage figures. Property boundaries, while approximate, were established using the best available information which may include: surveys, tax maps, and field mapping using G.P.S. and/or ortho photos.

Georgia Ecoregion Map



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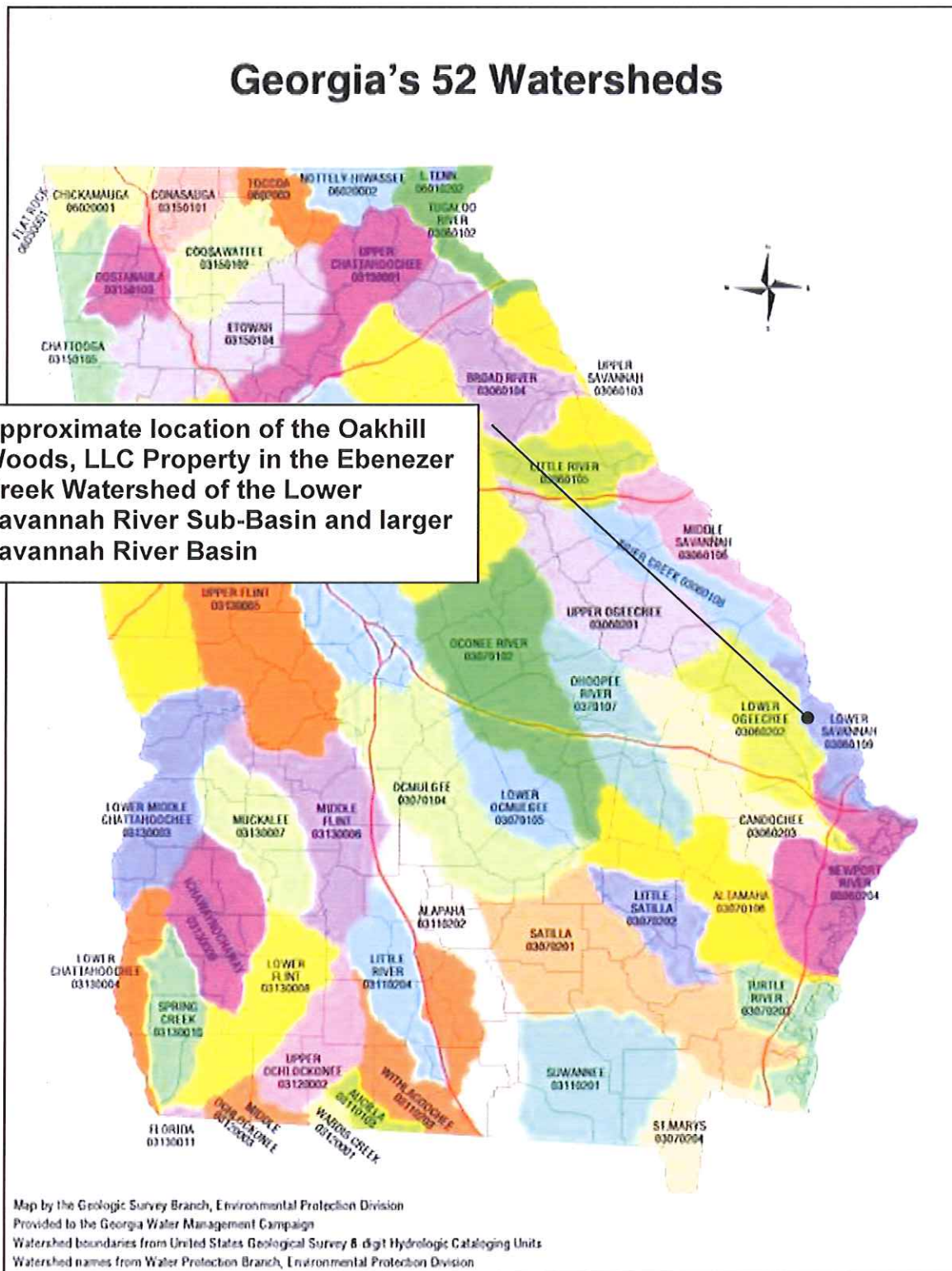
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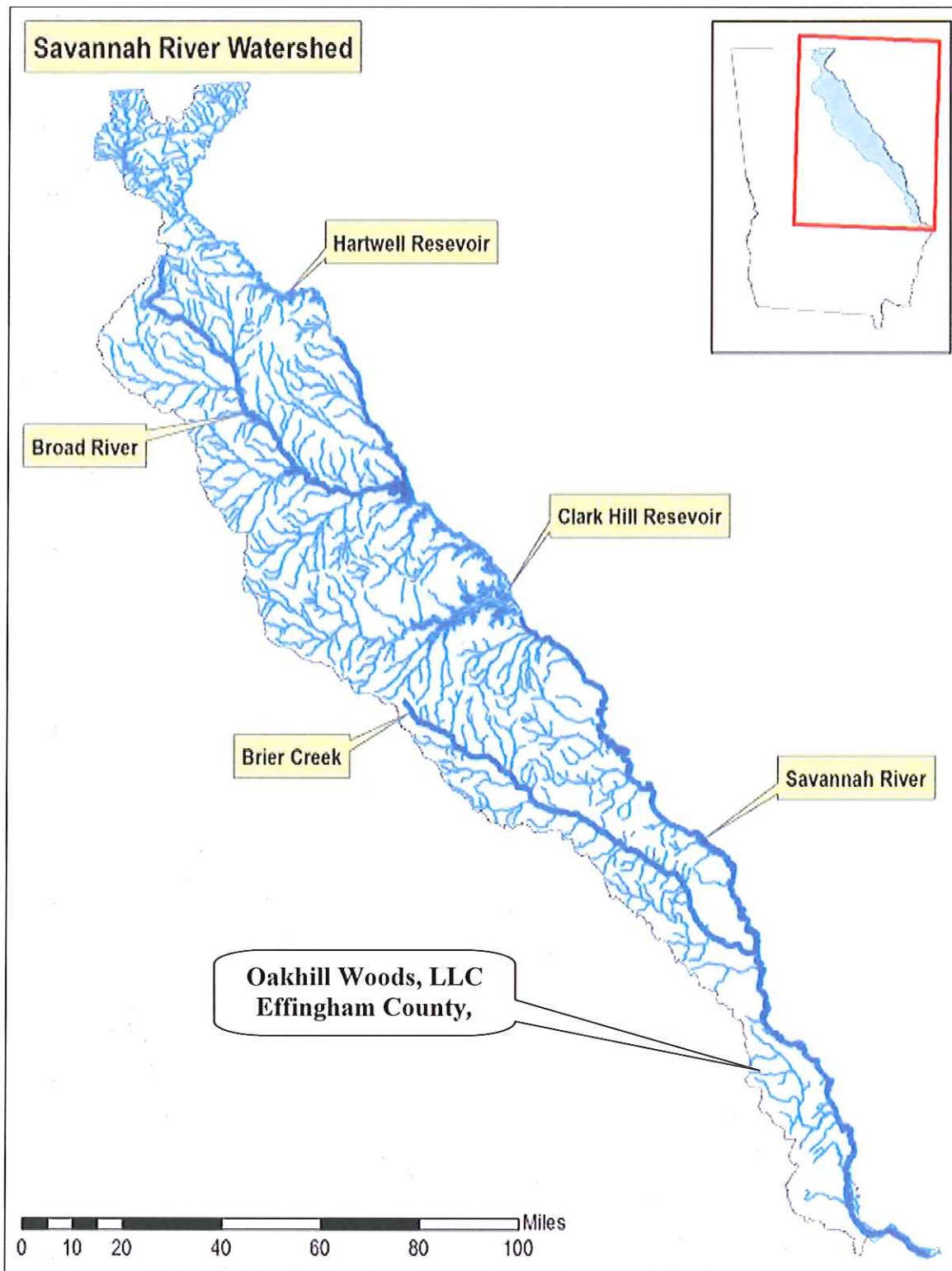
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Georgia Watershed Map



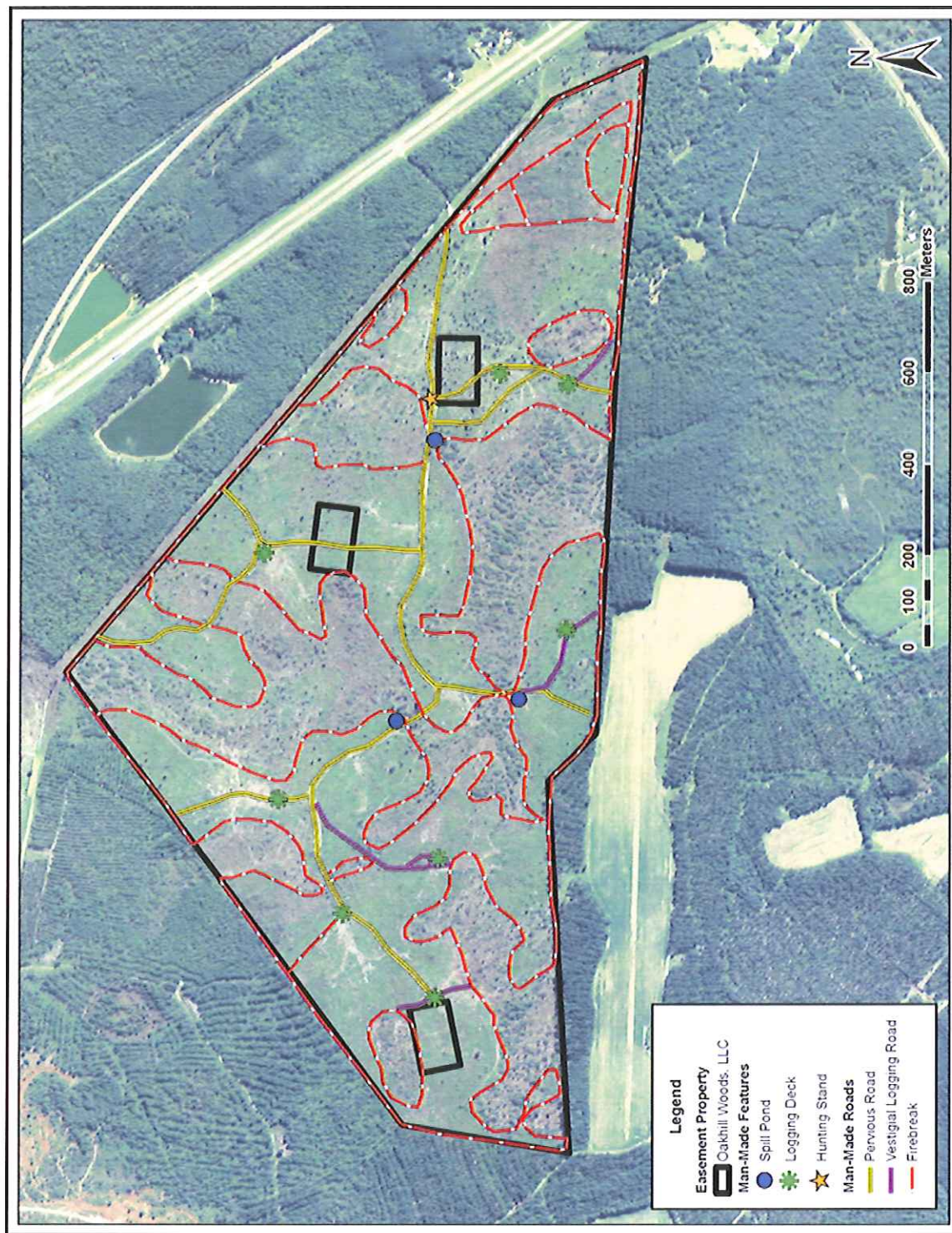
Savannah River Basin Map



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Man-Made Features Map

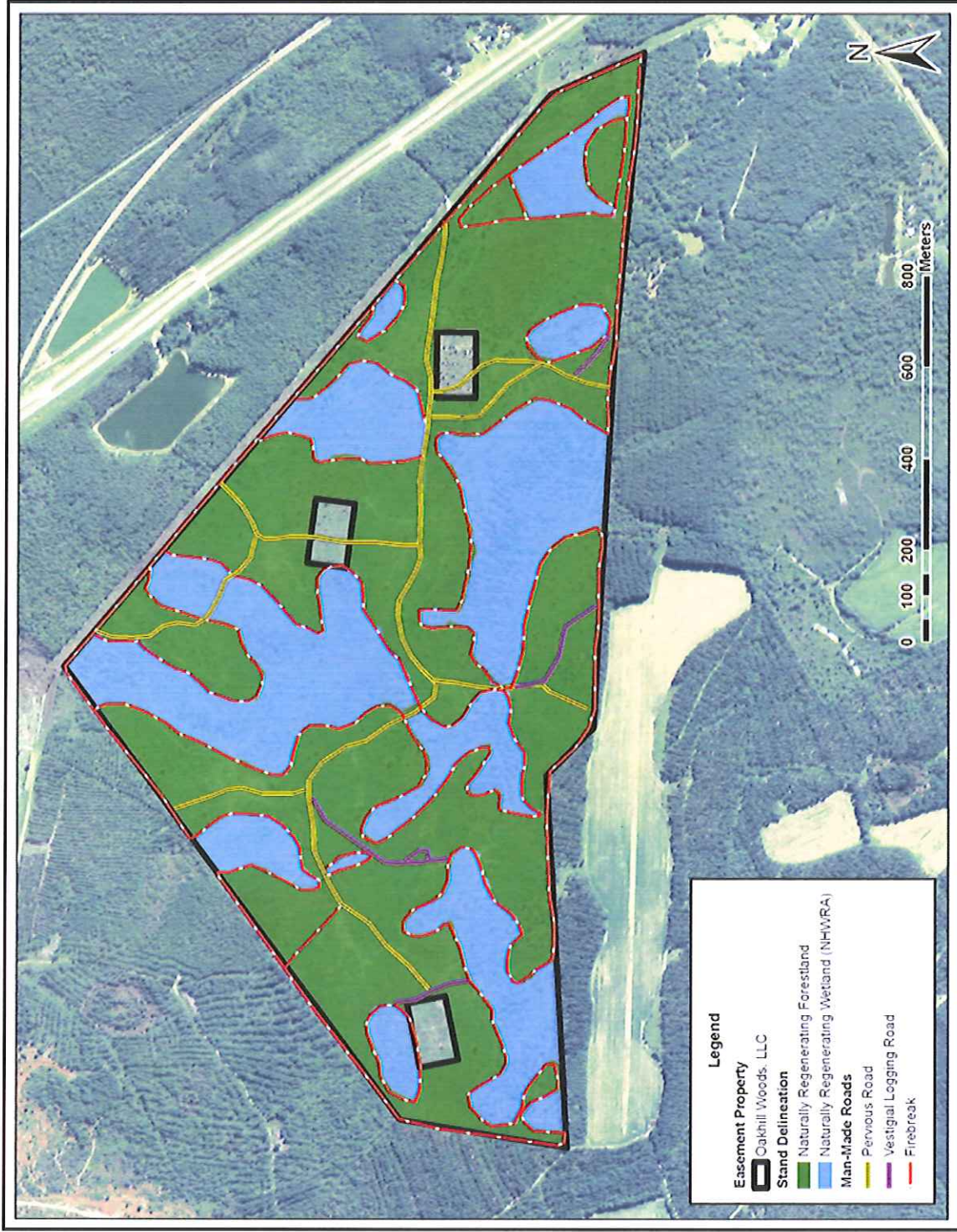


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Grantee Initials B

Ecological Features Map

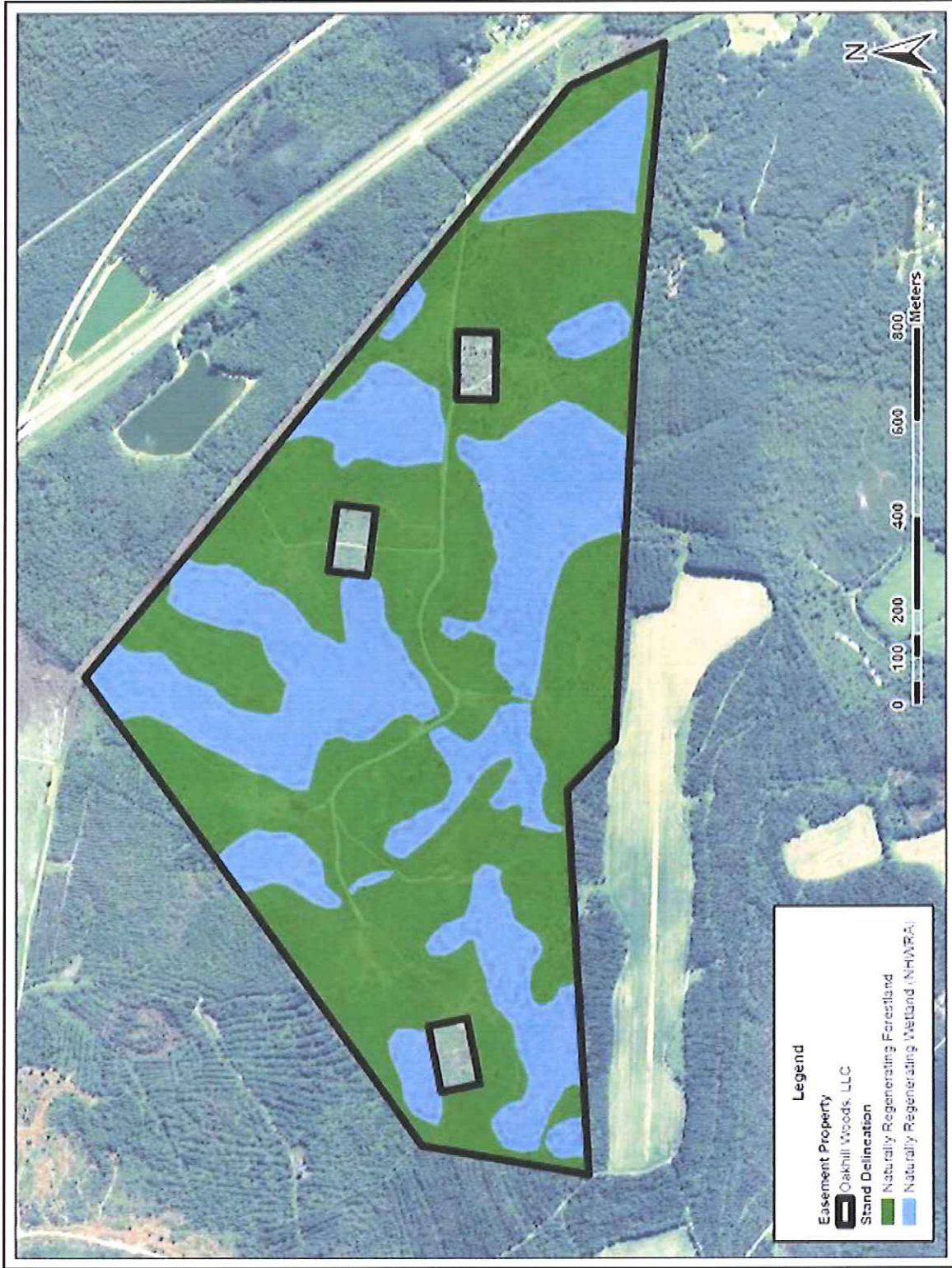


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Stand Delineation Map

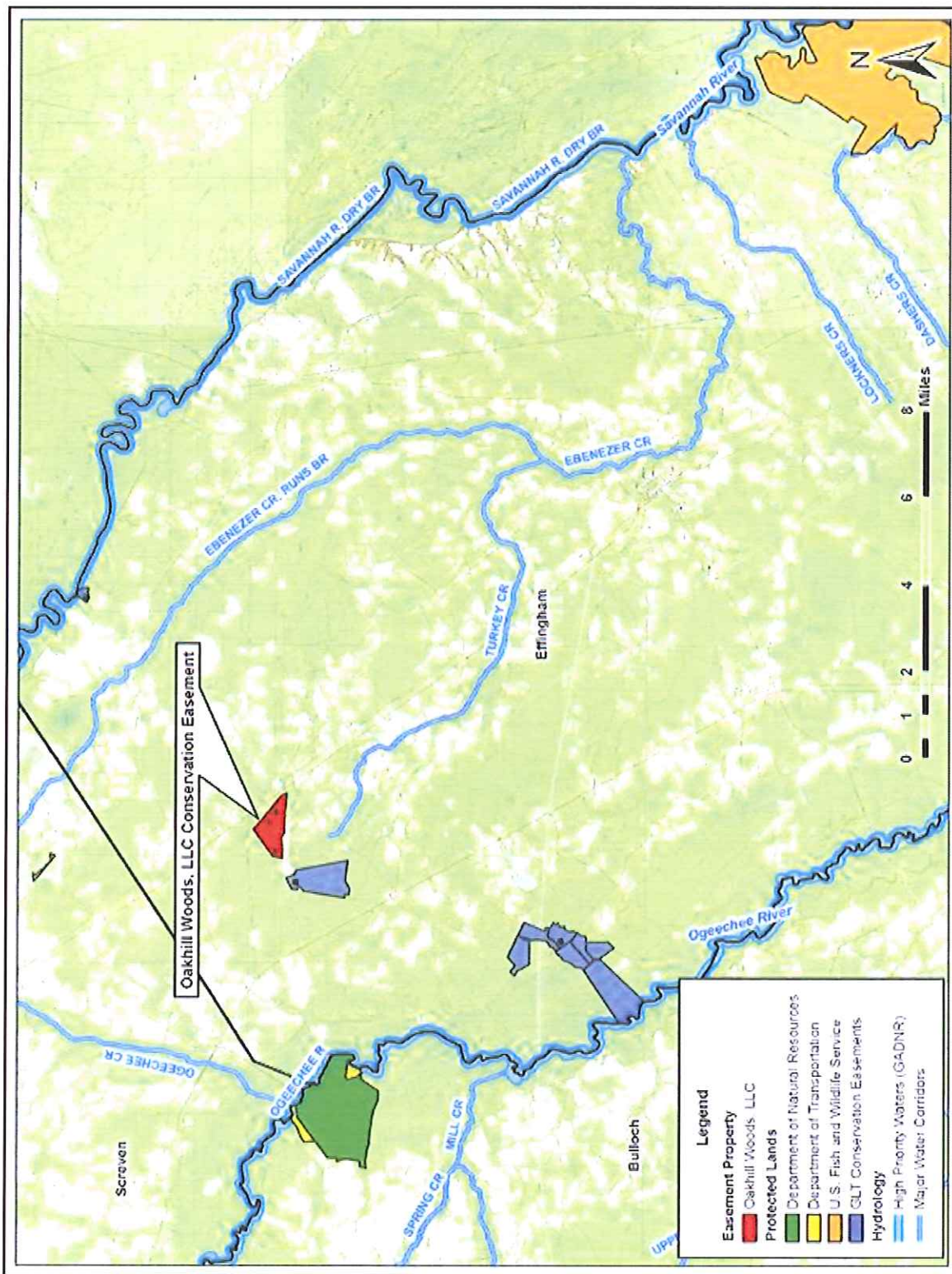


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Proximity to Protected Land Map



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Appendix 4: Soils**Soils Table: Property Soil Description and Farmland Importance Status**

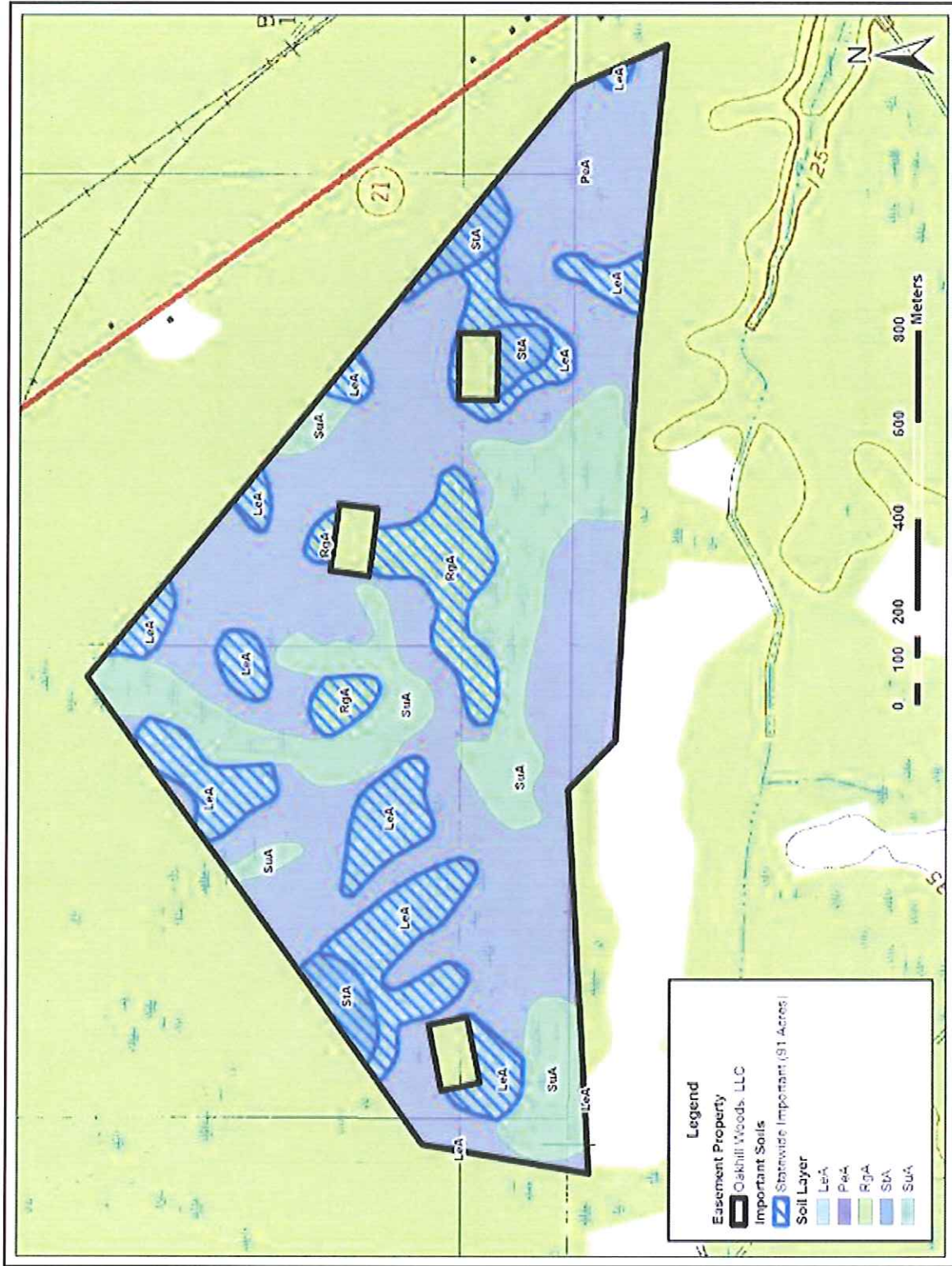
Symbol	Map Unit Name	Rating	Acres	Percent
LeA	Leefield loamy sand, 0-2% slope	Statewide Important	57.57	15.19%
PeA	Pelham loamy sand, 0-2% slope		208.54	55.03%
RgA	Rigdon sand, 0-2% slope	Statewide Important	20.95	5.53%
StA	Stilson loamy sand, 0-2% slope	Statewide Important	12.65	3.34%
SuA	Surrency mucky sand, 0-1% slopes, frequently flooded		79.22	20.91%
		Totals	378.93	100.00%

Grantor Initials GA

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Grantee Initials B

Farmland Soils Map



Grantor Initials *DA*

Grantee Initials *B*

Appendix 5: Tables

List of Tables:

- Table 1: Characteristics Summary of EPA Level IV Southern Coastal Plain Ecoregion of Georgia
- Table 2: Plant List of Species Observed on Easement Property
- Table 3: Special Concern Animals, Plants and Natural Communities in Effingham County, Georgia (GADNR)
- Table 4: Plant List of Georgia's Priority Plants in Southern Coastal Plain Region (GCWCS)
- Table 5: Animal List of Georgia's Priority Animals in Southern Coastal Plain Region (GCWCS)
- Table 6: Amphibian & Reptile List of Potential Species that May Find Suitable Habitat on the Property
- Table 7: Bird List of Potential Species that May Find Suitable Habitat on the Property
- Table 8: Mammals List of Potential Species that May Find Suitable Habitat on the Property

Table 1 – EPA Level IV Southern Coastal Plain Ecoregion Summary For Georgia

75 SOUTHERN COASTAL PLAIN												
Level IV Ecoregion		Physiography		Geology	Soil			Climate			Potential Natural Vegetation	Land Use and Land Cover
	Area (square miles)	Elevation / Local Relief (feet)	Surficial and bedrock	Order (Great Groups)	Common Soil Series	Temp. / Moisture Regimes	Precip. Mean annual (inches)	Frost Free Mean annual (days)	Mean Temp. January min/max; July min/max, (F)			
75f. Sea Island Flatwoods	3934	Flat plains on lightly dissected marine terraces; swamps, low gradient streams with sandy and silty substrates.	Pleistocene and Pliocene marine sand, silt, and clay.	Ultisols (Paleaquults, Paleudults, Albaquults); Alfisols (Endoaquults); Spodosols (Alaquods, Alorthods)	Ellabelle, Bladen, Pelham, Brookman, Leefield, Mandarin, Mascotte, Leon	Thermic / Aquic, some Udic	48-53	240-260	38/62 70/92	Southern mixed forest.	Evergreen forest / pine plantations, forested wetland.	

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Table 2: Plants observed during site visits on 4-6 August 2009. Plants listed in red ink are non-native species.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Trees	
Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
American Holly	<i>Ilex opaca</i>
Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
Yellow-Poplar, Tulip-Poplar	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
Southern Magnolia	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
Sweetbay	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>
Waxmyrtle, Southern Bayberry	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>
Slash Pine	<i>Pinus elliotii</i>
Loblolly Pine	<i>Pinus taeda</i>
Oak, Water	<i>Quercus nigra</i>
Oak, Live	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>
Winged Sumac	<i>Rhus copallina</i>
Sassafras	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>
Cypress	<i>Taxodium ascendans</i>
Shrubs & Woody Species	
Eastern Baccharis	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>
American Beautyberry	<i>Callicarpa Americana</i>
Swamp Titi	<i>Cyrilla racemiflora</i>
St. Johnswort	<i>Hypericum</i> sp.
Blackberry	<i>Rubus</i> sp.
Herbaceous & Woody Vines	
Peppervine	<i>Ampelopsis arborea</i>
Crossvine	<i>Bignonia capreolata</i>
Yellow Jessamine	<i>Gelsemium sempevirens</i>
Morning Glory	<i>Ipomoea pandurata</i>
Virginia Creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>
Saw Greenbrier, Catbrier	<i>Smilax bona-nox</i>
Cat Greenbrier	<i>Smilax glauca</i>
Poison Ivy	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>
Muscadine Grape	<i>Vitis rotundifolia</i>
Forbs	
Common Ragweed	<i>Ambrosia artemesifolia</i>
Horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
Tickseed	<i>Coreopsis</i> sp.
Poorjoe	<i>Diodia teres</i>
Virginia Buttonweed	<i>Diodia virginiana</i>
Fleabane	<i>Erigeron</i> sp.
Dogfennel	<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>
Slender Goldentop	<i>Euthamia tenuifolia</i>
Carolina Geranium	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>
Virginia Pepperweed	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>
Yellow Woodsorrel	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>

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CONSERVATION EASEMENT BASELINE DOCUMENTATION REPORT

Narrowleaf Silkgrass	<i>Pityopsis graminifolia</i>
Plantain	<i>Plantago</i> sp.
Carolina Falsedandelion	<i>Pyrrhopappus carolinianus</i>
Meadowbeauty	<i>Rhexia</i> sp.
Goldenrod	<i>Solidago</i> sp.
Grasses, Sedges, and Rushes	
Broomsedge	<i>Andropogon virginianum</i>
Sedge	<i>Carex</i> sp.
Flatsedge	<i>Cyperus</i> sp.
Rosette Grass	<i>Dichanthelium</i> sp.
Rush	<i>Juncus</i> sp.
<i>Bahiagrass</i>	<i>Paspalum notatum</i>
Beakrush	<i>Rhynchospora</i> sp.
Bulrush	<i>Scirpus</i> sp.
Ferns	
<i>Japanese Climbing Fern</i>	<i>Lygodium japonicum</i>
Bracken Fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>

Grantor Initials OA

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Grantee Initials P

Table 3. Special Concern Animals, Plants and Natural Communities in Effingham County, Georgia According to Georgia Department of Natural Resources Wildlife Resources Division.**Plants & Natural Communities - Effingham County, Georgia**

Taxonomy	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Status	Habitat in Effingham County, Georgia
Vascular Plants	Epidendrum magnoliae	Greenfly Orchid	G4	S3		U	Epiphytic on limbs of evergreen hardwoods; also in crevices of Altamaha Grit outcrops
	Lachnocaulon beyrichianum	Southern Bog-button	G4	S1?			Flatwoods
	Lindera melissifolia	Pond Spicebush	G2G3	S2	LE	E	Pond margins and wet savannas
	Listera australis	Southern Twayblade	G4	S2			Poorly drained circumneutral soils
	Litsea aestivalis	Pond Spice	G3	S2		R	Cypress ponds; swamp margins
	Magnolia pyramidata	Pyramid Magnolia	G4	S3			Bluff and ravine forests
	Peltandra sagittifolia	Arrow Arum	G3G4	S2?			Swamps; wet hammocks on pristine sphagnum mats
	Sarracenia flava	Yellow Flytrap	G5?	S3S4		U	Wet savannas, pitcherplant bogs
	Silene caroliniana	Carolina Pink	G5	S2?			Granite outcrops and sandhills near the Ogeechee and Savannah Rivers
	Stewartia malacodendron	Silky Camellia	G4	S2		R	Along streams on lower slopes of beech-magnolia or beech-basswood-Florida maple forests
	Vaccinium crassifolium	Evergreen Lowbush	G4G5	SH			Open margins of Carolina bays
	Blackwater stream floodplain forest	Blackwater Swamp	GNR	SNR			Georgia habitat information not available
Natural Communities							

Animals - Effingham County, Georgia

Taxonomy	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Status	Habitat in Effingham County, Georgia
Amphibians	Ambystoma cingulatum	Frosted Flatwoods Salamander	G2	S2	LT	T	Pine flatwoods; moist savannas; isolated cypress/gum ponds
	Necturus punctatus	Dwarf Waterdog	G4	S2			Sluggish streams with substrate of leaf litter or woody debris
	Pseudacris brimleyi	Brimley's Chorus Frog	G5	S1			Moist forests; swamps; bottomlands
	Pseudobranchius striatus	Broad-striped Dwarf Siren	G5T2T3	S3			Swamps; marshes; limesink ponds; cypress ponds
	Rana virgatipes	Carpenter Frog	G5	S3			Heavily vegetated swamps, bogs, blackwater streams, ponds

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Birds	<i>Stereochilus marginatus</i>	Many-lined Salamander	G5	S3			Sluggish, swampy streams and bayheads with substrate of leaf litter
	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	Swallow-tailed Kite	G5	S2	R		River swamps; marshes
	<i>Passerina ciris</i>	Painted Bunting	G5	S3			Lower coastal plain in thickets, woodland borders, and brushy areas
	<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	G3	S2	LE	E	Open pine woods; pine savannas
Fish	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Winter Wren	G5	S4			Coniferous forests; brushy areas
	<i>Acipenser brevirostrum</i>	Shortnose Sturgeon	G3	S2	LE	E	Estuaries; lower end of large rivers in deep pools with soft substrates
	<i>Chologaster cornuta</i>	Swampfish	G5	S2S3			Georgia habitat information not available
	<i>Moxostoma sp. 4</i>	Brassy Jumprock	G4	S3S4			Medium to large streams with rocky substrate
Invertebrates	<i>Cordulegaster sayi</i>	Say's Spiketail	G2	S1S2	T		Silty-mucky seepage areas; pools of first order springfed streams
	<i>Lampsilis cariosa</i>	Yellow Lampmussel	G3G4	S2			Large to small rivers
	<i>Condylura cristata</i>	Star-nosed Mole	G5	S2?			Moist meadows; woods; swamps
	<i>Trichechus manatus</i>	Manatee	G2	S1S2	LE	E	Open ocean; estuaries; tidal rivers
Mammals	<i>Clemmys guttata</i>	Spotted Turtle	G5	S3		U	Heavily vegetated swamps, marshes, bogs, and small ponds; nest and possibly hibernate in surrounding uplands
	<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G3	S3	LT	T	Sandhills; pine flatwoods; dry hammocks; summer habitat includes floodplains and bottomlands
	<i>Farancia erythrogramma</i>	Common Rainbow Snake	G4T4	S3			Rivers, streams, and associated swamps; springs
	<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S2		T	Sandhills; dry hammocks; longleaf pine-turkey oak woods; old fields
Reptiles	<i>Heterodon simus</i>	Southern Hognose Snake	G2	S2		T	Sandhills; fallow fields; longleaf pine-turkey oak
	<i>Micrurus fulvius fulvius</i>	Eastern Coral Snake	G5	S3			Hardwood forests; pine flatwoods; dry hammocks; sandhills
	<i>Ophisaurus attenuatus</i>	Slender Glass Lizard	G5T5	S3			Open woods; savannas; old fields; sandhills
	<i>Pituophis melanoleucus mugitus</i>	Florida Pine Snake	G4T3	S3			Sandhills; scrub; old fields
Mammals	<i>Seminatrix pygaea pygaea</i>	Northern Florida Swamp Snake	G5T5	S3			Swamps; ponds; marshes; lakes

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Table 4: Southern Coastal Plain High Priority Plants (88 Records) from the Georgia Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy (GCWCS)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Status	Habitat in Georgia	Range in Georgia
<i>Amorpha georgiana</i> var. <i>georgiana</i>	Georgia indigo-bush	G3T2	S1			River terraces, floodplain woods, flint kaolin outcrop, mesic habitats with wiregrass, longleaf pine, mixed oaks	UCP
<i>Amorpha herbacea</i> var. <i>floridana</i>	Florida leadbush	G4T9Q	S1			River terraces along the Altamaha River	LCP if accepted as taxonomically significant
<i>Arabis georgiana</i>	Georgia rockcress	G2	S1	C	T	Rocky or sandy river bluffs and banks, in circumneutral soil	PD, RV, UCP; along Coosa, Oostanaula and lower Chattahoochee Rivers
<i>Andropogon simpliciflorus</i>	Chapman three-awn grass	G3	S4			Longleaf pine-wiregrass savannas	UCP
<i>Amorpha diversifolia</i>	Variable-leaf Indian-plantain	G2	S2		T	Calcareous swamps	UCP
<i>Amorpha sulcatum</i>	Grooved-stem Indian-plantain	G2G3	S1			Bottomland forests	UCP
<i>Asplenium heteroresiliens</i>	Montanin's spleenwort	G2Q	S1		T	Limestone and marl outcrops; tabby ruins	UCP, LCP
<i>Astropalus michauxii</i>	Sandhill milkvetch	G3	S2			Longleaf pine-wiregrass savannas; turkey oak scrub	UCP
<i>Balduna atropurpurea</i>	Purple honeycomb head	G2G3	S2		R	Wet savannas, prairie/riparian bogs	UCP, LCP
<i>Baptisia arachnifera</i>	Hairy rattlesnake	G1	S1	LE	E	Pine flatwoods	LCP, entire global range in parts of Brantley and Wayne Cos.
<i>Brockelia cordifolia</i>	Heartleaf brickellia	G2G3	S2			Mesic hardwood forests	UCP
<i>Casimiroa ochei</i>	Ashie's wild savory	G3	S2		T	Onondaga dunes	UCP, Tallnail and Candler Cos.
<i>Campylocarpus caroliniae</i>	Sandhills awned-moss	G1G2	S2?			Full line sandhills; Altamaha Grit outcrops in partial shade of mesic oak forests	UCP
<i>Carex californicus</i>	Lime-flooding sedge	G2G4	S8			Said by FNA to occur in "Mesic deciduous forests, in sandy loams and sands, usually on stream bank slopes."	LCP (only?)
<i>Carex dasycarpa</i>	Velvet sedge	G4?	S3		R	E vergreen hammocks; mesic hardwood forests	LCP, UCP
<i>Carex decomposita</i>	Cypress-knee sedge	G3	S2?			Swamps and lake margins on floating logs	LCP, UCP
<i>Carex godfreyi</i>	Godfrey's sedge	G3G4	S3?			Forested depressional wetlands	UCP, possibly LCP?, uncertain, verification needed
<i>Carex lupatiformis</i>	Mock hop sedge	G5	SU			Said by FNA to occur in "Wet forests, especially in openings around forest ponds, riverine wetlands, marshes, wet thickets, 0-500 m"	LCP?, uncertain, verification needed
<i>Coreopsis integrifolia</i>	Tickseed	G1G2	S1S2			Floodplain forests, streambanks	UCP, LCP
<i>Croton floridanum</i>	Florida orange-grass	G2	S1			Moist pine barrens	LCP
<i>Dicerandra radfordiana</i>	Radford's dicerandra	G1Q	S1			Sandhills	LCP, entire global range consists of 2 small areas in McIntosh Co.
<i>Eleocharis tenuis</i> var. <i>tenuis</i>	Slender spikerush	G1?	S1			Sandy or sometimes clay soil in open, disturbed sites, often in areas that are wet part of the year and quite dry other parts of the year; fields and roadsides, thin soil over rock outcrops, around margins of cypress	RV, PD, where doubtfully recorded and in need of comparison with other named varieties known to be present

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Table 4 cont.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Status	Habitat in Georgia	Range in Georgia
<i>Elliottia racemosa</i>	Georgia plumie	G2G3	S2S3		T	Scrub forests; Altamaha Grit outcrops; open forests over ultramafic rock	PD, UCP, LCP, from Ft. Stewart to Ashburn, Turner Co.; disjunct on piedmont on Burks Mtn., Columbia Co.
<i>Epidendrum conopseum</i>	Green-fly orchid	G4	S3		U	Epiphytic on limbs of evergreen hardwoods, also in crevices of Altamaha Grit outcrops	UCP, LCP; widespread, sometimes locally abundant especially in bottomland forests along major rivers in Southeast Georgia
<i>Enochloa michauxii</i> var. <i>michauxii</i>	Michaux's cupgrass	G3G4T3T4	S1?			Coastal freshwater and brackish marshes; flatwoods	LCP; map in FNA shows records from Charlton, Glynn, Liberty and McIntosh Cos.
<i>Eupatorium anomalum</i>	Florida boneset	G2G3	SU			Wet, low ground	LCP, UCP; likely close to Florida pending scrutiny of closely related <i>E. mohrii</i> and <i>E. rotundifolium</i>
<i>Evolvulus sericeus</i> var. <i>sericeus</i>	Creeping morning-glory	G5T?	S1		E	Altamaha Grit outcrops; open calcareous uplands	UCP
<i>Forestiera godfreyi</i>	Godfrey's wild privet	G2	S1			Mesic, maritime forests over shell mounds	LCP, Camden Co.
<i>Forestiera segregata</i>	Florida wild privet	G4	S2			Shell mounds on barrier islands in scrub or maritime forests	Restricted to shell middens overlooking or upon barrier islands; LCP
<i>Fothergilla gardenii</i>	Dwarf witch-alder	G3G4	S2		T	Openings in low woods and swamps; edges of seepage bogs	UCP, LCP; widely distributed from Fall Line Sandhills to more southern flatwoods
<i>Habenaria quinqueseta</i> var. <i>quinqueseta</i>	Michaux's orchid	G4G5T?	S1			Moist shade, Altamaha Grit outcrops; open pine woods	UCP, LCP; widely scattered sites
<i>Hartwegia floridana</i>	Hartwegia	G2	S1		T	Wet savannas, ditches, sloughs and flatwood seeps	LCP, restricted to Okefenokee Basin
<i>Hypocnemis</i> sp. 3	Georgia St-John's-wort	G2G3	S2S3			Seepage bogs, roadside ditches	UCP, LCP; upper Ogeechee and Canoochee watersheds (only?), and near Eulonia, McIntosh Co
<i>Justicia angusta</i>	Narrowleaf water-willow	G3Q	S4			Roadside ditches; perhaps with <i>Hartwegia</i> in shallow sloughs and wet savannas	LCP
<i>Lachnocaulon beyrichianum</i>	Southern bog-burnon	G2G3	S1			Flatwoods	UCP, LCP
<i>Leinera floridana</i>	Corkwood	G3	S1			Swamps; sawgrass-cabbage palmetto marshes	UCP, LCP
<i>Lindera mollisfolia</i>	Pondberry	G2	S1	LE	E	Margins of seasonal ponds, both sandhill and limesink with swamp blackgum (<i>Nyssa biflora</i>)	LCP, UCP
<i>Litsea aestivalis</i>	Pondspice	G3	S2		T	Cypress ponds; swamp margins	UCP, LCP; especially southeastern Georgia
<i>Lycium carolinianum</i>	Carolina wolfberry	G4	S1			Coastal sand spits	LCP, Cumberland Island, Camden Co.
<i>Malaxis spicata</i>	Florida adders-mouth orchid	G4?	S1			Low hammocks; spring-fed river swamps	UCP, LCP; potentially over Coastal Plain based on Florida distribution; documented recently only from LCP; historic from UCP in Jenkins Co
<i>Matelea alabamensis</i>	Alabama milkvine	G2	S1		T	Open bluff forests; mesic margins of longleaf pine sandhills	UCP, LCP; on Gulf CP and an area of Atlantic CP along the Altamaha River, Wayne Co.
<i>Matelea pumila</i>	Trailing milkvine	G3G4	S2		R	Exposed sandy soils; sandhills	UCP, LCP
<i>Myriophyllum laxum</i>	Low water-milfoil	G3	S2		T	Bluehole spring runs; shallow, sandy, swift-flowing creeks; clear, cool ponds	UCP; in many watersheds, most often in western Georgia sandhills
<i>Orbea virgatum</i>	Slender leather-root	G1	S4			Sandhills	LCP, Chatham Co.
<i>Oxypolis femata</i>	Savanna cowbane	G3	S2			Wet pine savannas and bogs	UCP; widely scattered

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Table 4 cont.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Status	Habitat in Georgia	Range in Georgia
<i>Peltandra sagittifolia</i>	Arrow arum	G3G4	S2?			Swamps, wet hammocks on pristine sphagnum mats	UCP, LCP, locally abundant in Okefenokee Swamp
<i>Peristemon dissectus</i>	Cutleaf beardtongue	G2	S2?		R	Altamaha Grit outcrops and adjacent pine savannas; rarely sandhills	UCP, endemic to Altamaha Grit (Tifton Uplands)
<i>Phaseolus polystachios</i> var. <i>sinuatus</i>	Trailing bean-vine	G4T3?	S2?			Sandhills; dry pinelands and hammocks	UCP, LCP
<i>Physostegia leptophylla</i>	Tidal marsh obedient-plant	G4?	S2S3		T	Freshwater tidal marshes; perhaps disjunct in wet savannas of extreme SW Georgia	LCP, coastal obs. on tidally influenced shorelines; reports from UCP in SW Georgia need verification
<i>Plantago sparsiflora</i>	Pineland plantain	G3	S2			Open, wet pine savannas, shallow ditches	UCP, LCP
<i>Platanthera blephariglotis</i> var. <i>blephariglotis</i>	White fringed-orchid	G4G5T4?	S1?			Bogs, seeps, roadsides, wet savannas	UCP, LCP, scattered from Fall Line Sandhills to coast and South Georgia plantations
<i>Platanthera blephariglotis</i> var. <i>conspicua</i>	Southern white fringed-orchid	G4G5T3T4	S2?			Open, wet meadows, pine flatwoods	UCP, LCP, extreme Southeast Georgia, historic in Southwest Georgia
<i>Platanthera chapmanii</i>	Chapman's fringed-orchid	G4?	S1			Wet savannas, pitcherplant bogs	UCP, LCP, documented from 9 cos., scattered on coastal plain
<i>Platanthera integra</i>	Yellow fringed-orchid	G3G4	S2			Coastal beaches in dune depressions and among protected accumulations of beach wrack	LCP
<i>Polygonum glaucum</i>	Sea-beach knotweed	G3	SH			Altamaha Grit outcrops	UCP
<i>Portulaca biloba</i>	Grit portulaca	G1G2	S1			Grassy saw palmetto barrens, longleaf pine grasslands, sometimes with <i>Schwalbea americana</i>	LCP, UCP, widely scattered, including barrier islands
<i>Pterodiosopsis erislata</i>	Wild coco	G2	S1			Tidal freshwater marshes	LCP, narrow endemic from Savannah into South Carolina
<i>Pratinium</i> sp. 1	Mock bishop weed	G1	SH			Bogs, flatwoods	Uncertain, documentation needed, UCP, LCP
<i>Rhynchospora breviflora</i>	Short-bristle beakrush	G3G4	SU			Swamps	UCP, LCP
<i>Rhynchospora decurrens</i>	Decurrent beakrush	G3G4	S1?			Flatwoods depressions	LCP (only?), to be considered as a rarity from Okefenokee Swamp, whence all specimens from Georgia came
<i>Rhynchospora fernaldii</i>	Fernald's beakrush	G3G4	SR			Pleaty, sandhill seepage slopes; streamhead poecins	LCP, an old record from Coffee Co. near Douglas
<i>Rhynchospora macro</i>	Many-bristled beakrush	G3	S1?			Margins of limebank depression ponds (dolines)	UCP
<i>Rhynchospora pleiantha</i>	Clonal thread-leaved beakrush	G2	SH			Wet savannas, pitcherplant bogs	UCP, LCP
<i>Rhynchospora punctata</i>	Spotted beakrush	G1?	S1?			Open, slash pine flatwoods	LCP, outer Coastal Plain on the Barrier Island Sequence
<i>Ruellia nudiflora</i>	Night-blooming wild petunia	G2	SH			Calcareous bluff forests; maritime forests over shell mounds	UCP, LCP
<i>Sagaretia minutiflora</i>	Climbing buckthorn	G4	S1?		T	Low woods and seasonal wet swamps with <i>Carex leptalea</i> , <i>Rhynchospora mitea</i>	UCP, LCP, perhaps widespread, including a pond on Sapelo Island
<i>Sagittaria graminea</i> var. <i>chapmanii</i>	Chapman's arrowhead	G5T3?	S3?			Shell mound forests	LCP
<i>Sapindus saponaria</i>	Soapberry	G5	S1				

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Table 4 cont.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Status	Habitat in Georgia	Range in Georgia
<i>Sarracenia flava</i>	Yellow flytrap	G5?	S3S4		U	Wet savannas, pitcherplant bogs	UCP, LCP
<i>Sarracenia minor</i> var. <i>minor</i>	Hooded pitcherplant	G4T4	S4			Wet savannas, pitcherplant bogs	UCP, LCP
<i>Sarracenia minor</i> var. <i>okfeenokeensis</i>	Okfeenokee giant	G4T2T3	S2S3			Wet savannas, pitcherplant bogs	LCP, Okfeenokee Basin only
<i>Sarracenia psittacina</i>	Parrot pitcherplant	G4	S2S3		T	Wet savannas, pitcherplant bogs	UCP, LCP
<i>Sarracenia rubra</i>	Sweet pitcherplant	G3	S2	(PS)	E	Atlantic white cedar swamps; wet savannas	UCP, in two areas, Atlantic Coastal Plain and Fall Line Sandhills west of Macon
<i>Schoenodendron elliptici</i>	White summybell	G3	S1?			Wet savannas	LCP, few observations from Wayne and Brantley Cos
<i>Scutellaria altamaha</i>	Altamaha skullcap	G2G3	S1?			Sandy, deciduous woods	UCP, LCP, (only?), perhaps adjacent Piedmont or Southeast Georgia
<i>Scutellaria arenicola</i>	Sandhill skullcap	G3G4	SH			Sandy scrub	LCP, Trail Ridge, Camden Co.
<i>Scutellaria mellichampii</i>	Mellichamp's skullcap	G9Q	S1?			Sandy deciduous woods	LCP, UCP, widely scattered
<i>Sideroxylon</i> sp. 1	Dwarf buckthorn	G3Q	S3			Dry longleaf pine woods with oak understory; often hidden in wiregrass	UCP, LCP
<i>Sideroxylon thornel</i>	Swamp buckthorn	G2	S2		E	Forested limesink depressions; calcareous swamps	UCP, LCP
<i>Sphagnum cyclophyllum</i>	Round-leaved peat-moss	G3	S2			CP, bare sand where wet or submerged for part of the year and then drying, as around seasonal ponds in pine barrens. PD: seepage over granite outcrops	PD, LCP, UCP
<i>Spiranthes floridana</i>	Florida ladies-tresses	G1	S1?			Wet savannas with wiregrass	LCP
<i>Sporobolus pinetorum</i>	Pinecland dropseed	G3	S2?			Along streams on lower slopes of beech-magnolia or beech-basswood-Florida maple forests	PD, UCP
<i>Stewartia malacodendron</i>	Silky camellia	G4	S2		R		
<i>Tillandsia bartramii</i>	Bartram's airplant	G4	S2				
<i>Vaccinium crassifolium</i>	Evergreen lowbush blueberry	G4G5	SH			Open margins of Carolina bays	LCP, historically in or near Screven Co.
<i>Xyris drummondii</i>	Drummond's yellow-eyed grass	G3	S1			Pine flatwoods	UCP, LCP
<i>Xyris scaberrima</i>	Harper's yellow-eyed grass	G3	S1			Sedge bogs; pitcherplant bogs; pine flatwoods	UCP, LCP

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Table 5: Southern Coastal Plain High Priority Animals (74 Records) from the Georgia Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy (GCWCS)

Group	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Status	Habitat in Georgia	Range in Georgia
AA	<i>Cordulegaster sayi</i>	Say's spiketail	G2	S1			Trickling hillside seepages in deciduous forest near weedy fields	Southeastern coastal plain only.
AM	<i>Ambystoma cingulatum</i>	Flatwoods salamander	G2G3	S2	LT	T	Pine flatwoods; most savannas; isolated cypress/gum ponds	Lower CP; extremely localized throughout large but fragmented range. Only four sites with known extant populations
AM	<i>Desmognathus auriculatus</i>	Southern dusky salamander	G5	S3			In or around the margins of slowly moving or stagnant bodies of water with muddy, acidic soils; cypress swamps, floodplains, sloughs	Lower CP
AM	<i>Nocturnus punctatus</i>	Dwarf waterdog	G4	S2			Sluggish streams with substrate of leaf litter or woody debris	Atlantic drainages, primarily CP; one record in the PD
AM	<i>Notophthalmus perstriatus</i>	Striped newt	G2G3	S2		R	Pine flatwoods; sandhills; isolated wetlands	CP
AM	<i>Pseudobranchius striatus</i>	Dwarf siren	G5	S3			Swamps, marshes; limesink ponds; cypress ponds	lower CP
AM	<i>Rana capoe</i>	Gopher frog	G3G4	S3			Sandhills; dry pine flatwoods; breed in isolated wetlands	CP
AM	<i>Stereochilus marginatus</i>	Many-lined salamander	G5	S3			Sluggish, swampy streams and bayheads with substrate of leaf litter	eastern CP
BI	<i>Amophila aestivalis</i>	Bachman's sparrow	G3	S3	SAR	R	Open pine or oak woods; old fields; grassy forest regeneration	RV, PD, CP; where appropriate habitat
BI	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	Henslow's sparrow	G4	S3	SAR		Grassy areas, especially wet grasslands; wet pine savanna & flatwoods	CP, PD - historically and migrants
BI	<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	Grasshopper sparrow	G5	S4			Grassland surrounded by open country (ag, grassland etc.)	CP, PD predominantly, less common in CU, RV, rare in BR
BI	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red knot (SE winter population)	G5	S3	SAR		Beaches and sandbars	Coastal
BI	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Piping plover	G3	S1	(LELT)	T	Sandy beaches, mud and sand flats, isolated sand spits	CP - coastal
BI	<i>Charadrius wilsonia</i>	Wilson's plover	G5	S2		R	Sandy beaches, sand and mud flats, dunes, and back dune swales	CP - coastal
BI	<i>Colinus virginianus</i>	Northern bobwhite	G5	S4			Early successional mixed grass/forb habitat, longleaf pine savanna	CP most numerous; uncommon in PD, RV; scattered in CU, BR
BI	<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	Tricolored heron	G5	S3			Coastal aquatic environments, salt and fresh, nests with other waders in low thick cover	All coastal counties
BI	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	Swallow-tailed kite	G5	S2	SAR	R	River swamps and upland adjacent habitats particularly with large, emergent pines and pine islands; marshes	CP - nesting primarily in SE CP with scattered records statewide post breeding
BI	<i>Falco sparverius paulus</i>	Southeastern American kestrel	G5T4	S3	SAR		Pine sandhills and savannas, open country with scattered trees for nesting; military base habitats; artificial/man-made nesting habitats include nest boxes, power poles, building columns	CP
BI	<i>Grus canadensis pratensis</i>	Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3	S1			Freshwater prairies	Restricted to Okefenokee and Grand Bay
BI	<i>Haematopus palliatus</i>	American oystercatcher	G5	S2	SAR	R	Sandy beaches, tidal flats, salt marshes, oyster shell bars	CP - coastal
BI	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald eagle	G4	S2	(PS/LT, PDL)	E	Edges of lakes & large rivers; seacoasts	CP - primarily and reservoirs and rivers PD, BR, RV

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Table 5 cont. Group Codes: AA = aquatic arthropod; AM = amphibian; BI = bird; FI = fish; MA = mammal; MO = mollusk; RE = reptile

Group	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	Habitat in Georgia	Range in Georgia
BI	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>	Black-necked stil	G5	S3	(PS)	Shallow ponds, lagoons, isolated freshwater wetlands, dredge spoil sites, managed wetlands	CP - coastal
BI	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	Least bittern	G4	S3		Freshwater and brackish marshes with tall, dense emergent vegetation. Nests close to open areas.	Probably more common as a breeder in CP due to much more potentially suitable habitat than in PD
BI	<i>Lanius ludovicianus migrans</i>	Ladderhead shrike	G4-T3Q	S2	SAR	Open woods; field edges; savannas	CP - primary area of abundance; scattered and low number in the PD (none in 20-county metro Atlanta area); low numbers in RV
BI	<i>Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides</i>	Black rail	G4	S2?	SAR	Freshwater marsh grassy margins; wet grassy meadows; brackish high marsh	PD - CP - most likely breeding would occur in eastern PD or along Coast
BI	<i>Limnithlypis swainsonii</i>	Swainson's warbler	G4	S3	SAR	Dense undergrowth with heavy litter (CP/M); canestrakes in swamps and river floodplains (CP)	Although found widespread, bulk of population restricted to river floodplains of CP and PD; small BR population
BI	<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood stork	G4	S2	(PS,LE) E	Cypress/gum ponds; freshwater marshes; saltmarshes, river swamps; bays, isolated wetlands, ephemeral wetlands, coastal hammocks	1,200 pairs nesting in Coastal Plain 2002, with post-nest dispersal throughout state
BI	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel	G5	S3		Saltmarsh openings, Mud flats, shell rakes, outer barrier sand spits	All coastal counties
BI	<i>Passerina ciris</i>	Painted bunting	G5	S3	SAR	Shrub-scrub and open grassy habitats; open mature pine forest and maritime oak forest associated with freshwater wetlands	CP - primarily barrier islands and immediate coast with scattered occurrences up major river corridors; occurrences in CP agricultural lands reduced and poorly understood
BI	<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded woodpecker	G3	S2	LE E	Open pine woods; pine savannas	Found mostly in CP, also lower PD. Disjunct populations in counties of Muscogee, Chattahoochee (Ft. Benning); Liberty, Long, Bryan (Ft. Stewart); Charlton, Brantley (Okafentokee NWR, private); Jones, Jasper (Piedmont NWR, Oconee NF, Hitchiti), Thomas, Grady
BI	<i>Rallus elegans</i>	King rail	G4G5	S3		Freshwater marshes, often cattail bulrush, cutgrass, for breeding; also brackish marshes non-breeding (saltmarshes?)	Principally Piedmont and CP; possibly R&V
BI	<i>Rynchops nigra</i>	Black skimmer	G5	S1		Sandy beaches, isolated accretional sand spits, N and S tips of barrier islands	Strictly outer coast
BI	<i>Sterna antillarum</i>	Least tern	G4	S3	(PS,LE) R	Sandy beaches; sandbars, large flat gravel roof tops	Coastal Counties
BI	<i>Sterna fuscata</i>	Gull-billed tern	G5	S1	T	Outer sand beaches and mud flats, Salt marshes, fields on barrier islands, isolated sand spits	Coastal
BI	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn owl	G5	S3/S4		Grassland savanna with large cavity trees, also neighborhoods with large cavity trees, generally needs open country	Local: CP, PD, RV, CU, rare in BR
FI	<i>Acipenser brevirostrum</i>	Shortnose sturgeon	G3	S2	LE E	Estuaries, lower end of large rivers in deep pools with soft substrates	Atlantic drainage large rivers
FI	<i>Esoxoma okatie</i>	Bluebarred pygmy sunfish	G2G3	S1S2		Temporary ponds and stream backwaters with dense aquatic vegetation	Fort Gordon
FI	<i>Emmeocanthus charradon</i>	Blackbanded sunfish	G4	S1	R	Blackwater streams; bays, cypress/gum ponds	Disjunct historic localities in SE GA, T. Peterson (recent) able to find at one historic locale outside of OK Swamp
FI	<i>Lucania goodei</i>	Bluetil killifish	G5	S1	U	Heavily vegetated ponds and streams with little or no current, frequently associated with springs	Lower Flint River system and in McIntosh County on east coast of GA

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Table 5 cont. Group Codes: AA = aquatic arthropod; AM = amphibian; BI = bird; FI = fish; MA = mammal; MO = mollusk; RE = reptile

Group	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Status	Habitat in Georgia	Range in Georgia
FI	<i>Micropterus dolomieu</i>	Suwannee bass	G3	S2		R	Flowing water over rocky shoals or large springs and spring runs	Suwannee drainage so. GA
MA	<i>Condylura cristata</i>	Star-nosed mole	G5	S2?			Moist meadows; woods; swamps	Known only from Chatham, Chatham, Clinch, Effingham, Jackson, and Union counties
MA	<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's big-eared bat	G3G4	S3?		R	Pine forests; hardwood forests; caves; abandoned buildings; bridges; bottomland hardwood forests and cypress-gum swamps	Range in state disjunct--C. rafinesquii found in northern BR and C. r. macrootis found in lower CP. Not known from PD, but other subspecies occur there.
MA	<i>Eubalaena glacialis</i>	North Atlantic right whale	G1	S1 and S?	LE	E	Inshore and offshore oceanic waters of Georgia	Occurs along the entire Georgia coast and also observed offshore up to 40 nm. Most frequently observed in waters > 8ft. Maximum depth or distance from shore is unknown but strongly suspected to occur West of the Gulf Stream
MA	<i>Geomys pinus</i>	Southeastern pocket gopher	G5	S4			Sandy well-drained soils in open pine woodlands with grassy or herbaceous groundcover, fields, grassy roadsides	Early widespread over CP, but population apparently greatly reduced and fragmented; small local populations
MA	<i>Lasiurus intermedius</i>	Northern yellow bat	G4G5	S2S3			Wooded areas near open water or fields	Has been found only in lower CP
MA	<i>Neofiber alleni</i>	Round-tailed muskrat	G3	S3		T	Freshwater marshes; bogs	Oktoberkeo and surrounding areas in Camden, Charlton, and Ware, also Grand Bay WMA in Lanier and Lowndes, also Brooks.
MA	<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2	S?			Pine forests; pine savannas	Some sources say this subspecies only occurs in extreme SE corner of Georgia around Oktoberkeo Swamp. However, Turner and Laerm (1993) say S. n. shermani occurs up into Piedmont.
MA	<i>Trichechus manatus</i>	West Indian manatee	G2	S1S2	LE	E	Inshore ocean, estuaries, tidal rivers, warm and fresh water discharges	Found in six coastal counties. These animals are unique because they can migrate between fresh and salt water.
MA	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Bottlenose dolphin	G5	S?			Coastal estuarine and offshore waters of Georgia	Bottlenose dolphins range in all 6 coastal counties: Camden, Glynn, McIntosh, Liberty, Bryan, and Chatham. All tidal rivers and creeks provide dolphin habitat. They also extend offshore, CP.
MA	<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida black bear	G5T2	S2			Large undeveloped wooded tracts in areas that include multiple forest types	Parts of Echols, Clinch, Charlton, Ware, and Brantley counties support breeding population. Individuals frequently wander into surrounding counties and along Altamaha corridor.
MO	<i>Alasmidonta triangulata</i>	Southern elkhorn	G2G	S1			Large creeks and river mainstems in sandy mud and rock pools	Confined to the Chatahochee, Flint, Ogeechee, Savannah river drainages
MO	<i>Alasmidonta varicosa</i>	Brook floater	G3	S2			Small rivers and creeks in sand and gravel shoals	Present distribution includes 4 sites in the Chatahochee River in Rabun County (Savannah River drainage)
MO	<i>Elliptio fratema</i>	Brother spike	G1	SU			Sandy substrates of river channels with swift current	Uncertain of range in Savannah River system
MO	<i>Fusconia masoni</i>	Atlantic pigtoe	G2	S1		E	Moderate to fast current in substrate of sand or gravel	Historical range included 6 sites in the Ogeechee and Savannah River basins, all of which have been extirpated. One newly discovered population was found in Williamson Swamp Creek in Jefferson County (Alderman 1994).
MO	<i>Medionidius walkeri</i>	Suwannee moccasinshell	G1	SH			Large creeks and medium-sized rivers with sand and gravel substrate	Endemic to the Suwannee River basin in GA and FL

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Table 5 cont. Group Codes: AA = aquatic arthropod; AM = amphibian; BI = bird; FI = fish; MA = mammal; MO = mollusk; RE = reptile

Group	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Status	Habitat in Georgia	Range in Georgia
MO	Quincuncina kleiniana	Suwannee pigtoe	GU	S2			Small to large rivers in the Suwannee Basin, in slow to moderate current, pools of flowing rivers, often in detritus. More common in Apalachee and Withlacoochee rivers and tributaries.	Endemic to the Suwannee River basin in GA and FL
MO	Toxolasma pullus	Savannah liliput	G2	S2			Altamaha River, Savannah River	Historical distribution included the Altamaha River basin (Johnson 1970, Sepkoski and Rex 1974, and Keffel 1981). Present distribution from recent surveys appears to be only the Ogeechee River (Keffel pers. com.).
RE	Caretta caretta	Loggerhead	G3	S2	LT	T	Open ocean, sounds, coastal rivers, beaches	Ocean, sounds, coastal rivers, beaches
RE	Chelonia mydas	Green sea turtle	G3	S2	(LE,LT)	T	Open ocean, sounds, coastal rivers, beaches	Ocean, sounds, coastal rivers, beaches
RE	Clemmys guttata	Spotted turtle	G5	S3		U	Heavily vegetated swamps, marshes, bogs, and small ponds; nest and possibly hibernates in surrounding uplands	Widely distributed across CP
RE	Crotalus adamanteus	Eastern diamondback rattlesnake	G4	S4			Early successional habitats on barrier islands and mainland; pine flatwoods, sandhills	CP, including barrier islands
RE	Dermochelys coriacea	Leatherback sea turtle	G3	S2	LE	E	Open ocean, sounds, coastal beaches	Ocean, sounds, beaches
RE	Drymarchon couperi	Eastern indigo snake	G4T3	S3	LT	T	Sandhills; pine flatwoods; dry hammocks; summer habitat includes floodplains and bottomlands	Middle and lower CP
RE	Eumeces antherinus	Coat skink	G5	S2			Mesic forests; often near streams, springs or bogs	Very little known about range especially in CP
RE	Eumeces egregius	Mole skink	G4	S3	(PS)		Coastal dunes; longleaf pine-turkey oak woods; dry hammocks	Widespread throughout CP
RE	Gopherus polyphemus	Gopher tortoise	G3	S2	(PS,LT)	T	Sandhills; dry hammocks; longleaf pine-turkey oak woods; old fields	CP
RE	Heterodon simus	Southern hognose snake	G2	S2			Sandhills; fallow fields; longleaf pine-turkey oak	CP
RE	Lepidochelys kempii	Kemp's or Atlantic ridley	G1	S1	LE	E	Open ocean, sounds, coastal rivers, beaches	Ocean, sounds, coastal rivers
RE	Macrochelys temminckii	Alligator snapping turtle	G3G4	S3		T	Large streams and rivers; impoundments, river swamps	Gulf CP drainages
RE	Malaclemys terrapin	Diamondback terrapin	G4	S3			Entire coast, estuarine and marine edge. All saltmarsh, bogs	Strictly Coastal
RE	Ophisaurus mimicus	Mimic glass lizard	G3	S2			Pine flatwoods; savannas, seepage bogs	Lower CP, substantial gaps in range
RE	Pituophis melanoleucus mugilis	Florida pine snake	G4T3?	S3			Sandhills; scrub; old field	CP
RE	Rhineura floridana	Florida worm lizard	G4	S1			Dry upland hammocks, sand pine and longleaf pine-turkey oak sandhills; old fields	Lanier Co. in CP
RE	Tantilla relicta	Florida crowned snake	G5	S1			Sandhills, scrub, and moist hammocks	Lowndes Co. in CP

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Table 6: Amphibian & Reptile List of Potential Species that May Find Suitable Habitat on the Property

Common Name	Scientific Name
Toads & Frogs	
Oak Toad	<i>Bufo quercicus</i>
Southern Toad	<i>Bufo terrestris</i>
Eastern Narroow-mouthed Toad	<i>Gastrophryne carolinensis</i>
Southern Cricket Frog	<i>Acris gryllus</i>
Cope's Grey Treefrog	<i>Hyla chrysoscelis</i>
Green Treefrog	<i>Hyla cinerea</i>
Squirrel Treefrog	<i>Hyla squirella</i>
Spring Peeper	<i>Pseudacris crucifer</i>
Southern Chorus Frog	<i>Pseudacris nigrita</i>
Little Grass Frog	<i>Pseudacris ocularis</i>
Bullfrog	<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>
Southern Leopard Frog	<i>Rana sphenoccephala</i>
Eastern Shadefoot	<i>Scaphiopus holbrookii</i>
Newts & Salamanders	
Marbled Salamander	<i>Ambystoma opacum</i>
Mole Salamander	<i>Ambystoma talpoideum</i>
Ocmulgee Slimy Salamander	<i>Plethodon ocmulgee</i>
Turtles & Tortoises	
Spotted Turtle	<i>Clemmys guttata</i>
Eastern Box Turtle	<i>Terrapene carolina</i>
Pond Slider	<i>Trachemys scripta</i>
Eastern Mud Turtle	<i>Kinosternon subrubrum</i>
Five-lined Skink	<i>Eumeces fasciatus</i>
Broadhead Skink	<i>Eumeces laticeps</i>
Eastern Glass Lizard	<i>Ophisaurus ventralis</i>
Green Anole	<i>Anolis carolinensis</i>
Venomous & Non-Venomous Snakes	
Copperhead Snake	<i>Agkistrodon contortrix</i>
Cottonmouth	<i>Agkistrodon piscivorus</i>
Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus adamanteus</i>
Timber Rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus horridus</i>
Pygmy Rattlesnake	<i>Sistrus miliarus</i>
Black Racer	<i>Coluber constrictor</i>
Ringneck Snake	<i>Diadophis punctatus</i>
Rat Snake	<i>Elaphe obsoleta</i>
Eastern Hognose Snake	<i>Heterodon platirrhinos</i>
Common Kingsnake	<i>Lampropeltis getula</i>
Red-bellied Snake	<i>Storeria occipitomaculata</i>
Common Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>
Smooth Earth Snake	<i>Virginia valeriae</i>

Table 7: Bird List of Potential Species that May Find Suitable Habitat on the Property

Common Name	Scientific Name
Hérons & Bitterns (Ardeidae)	
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea Herodias</i>
Great Egret	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>
Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>
Green Heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>
Swans, Geese & Ducks (Anatidae)	
Wood Duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
Ross's Goose	<i>Chen rossii</i>
Snow Goose	<i>Chen caerulescens</i>
Mottled Duck	<i>Anas fulvigula</i>
Ospreys, Hawks & Kites (Accipitridae)	
Sharp-shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>
Cooper's Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>
Red-shouldered Hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>
Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>
Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>
Caracaras & Falcons (Falconidae)	
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>
Quail & Turkeys (Phasianidae)	
Wild Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>
Northern Bobwhite	<i>Colinus virginianus</i>
Snipe, Woodcock, & Sandpipers (Scolopacidae)	
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>
American Woodcock	<i>Scolopax minor</i>
Plovers & Lapwings (Charadriidae)	
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferous</i>
Finches & Allies (Fingillidae)	
Purple Finch	<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>
American Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis tristis</i>
Pine Siskin	<i>Carduelis pinus</i>
Cuckoos, Roadrunners & Allies (Cuculidae)	
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>
Woodpeckers & Wrynecks (Picidae)	
Red-headed Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>
Red-bellied Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>
Downy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>
Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>
Pileated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus vaius</i>
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>
Jays, Magpies & Crows (Corvidae)	
Blue Jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>
Chuck-will's-widow	<i>Caprimulgus carolinensis</i>

Common Night Hawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>
Barn Owls (Tytonidae)	
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>
Typical Owls (Strigidae)	
Eastern Screech Owl	<i>Otus asio</i>
Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>
Barred Owl	<i>Strix varia</i>
Hummingbirds (Trochilidae)	
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>
Rufous Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus rufus</i>
Kingfishers (Alcedinidae)	
Belted Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>
Titmice, Verdins & Bushtits (Paridae)	
Carolina Chickadee	<i>Parus carolinensis</i>
Tufted Titmouse	<i>Parus bicolor</i>
Pigeons & Doves (Columbidae)	
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaidura macroura</i>
Swifts (Apodidae)	
Chimney Swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>
Swallows (Hirundinidae)	
Purple Martin	<i>Progne subis</i>
Nuthatches (Sittidae)	
Red-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta Canadensis</i>
White-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>
Tyrant Flycatchers (Tyrannidae)	
Great-crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>
Eastern Phoebe	<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>
Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>
Wrens (Troglodytidae)	
Carolina Wren	<i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i>
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>
Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>
Old World Warblers, Gnatcatchers & Kinglets (Muscicapidae)	
Golden-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	<i>Poliophtila caerulea</i>
Eastern Bluebird	<i>Sialia sialis</i>
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>
New World Warblers (Parulidae)	
Tennessee Warbler	<i>Vermivora peregrina</i>
Northern Parula	<i>Parula americana</i>
Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>
Chestnut-sided Warbler	<i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>
Kentucky Warbler	<i>Oporornis formosus</i>
Cerulean Warbler	<i>Dendroica cerulea</i>
Mockingbirds & Thrashers (Mimidae)	
Gray Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>
Northern Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>
Brown Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>
Thrushes (Turdidae)	
Wood thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>
Waxwings (Bombycillidae)	
Cedar Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>
Shrikes (Laniidae)	

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Loggerhead Shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>
Starlings (Sturnidae)	
European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
Emberizids (Emberizidae)	
Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>
Yellow-throated Warbler	<i>Dendroica dominica</i>
Pine Warbler	<i>Dendroica pinus</i>
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>
Hooded Warbler	<i>Wilsonia citrine</i>
Brown-headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>
Orchard Oriole	<i>Icterus spurius</i>
Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>
Field Sparrow	<i>Spizella pusilla</i>
Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>
White-throated Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>
Dark-eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>
Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>
Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>
Summer Tanager	<i>Piranga rubra</i>
Scarlet Tanager	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>
Northern Cardinal	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>
Rufous-sided Towhee	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>
New World Vultures (Cathartidae)	
Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>
Vireo (Vireonidae)	
White-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo griseus</i>
Solitary Vireo	<i>Vireo solitarius</i>
Yellow-throated Vireo	<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Icterus oberi</i>
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>

Table 8: Mammal List of Potential Species that May Find Suitable Habitat on the Property

Common Name	Scientific Name	Distribution and Habitat
Rodents		
Gray Squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Common. Found statewide in hardwood forests, mixed forests, and urban areas.
Marsh Rice Rat	<i>Oryzomys palustris</i>	Occurs throughout Georgia where favorable habitat is present. The species ranges throughout the southeastern United States. Found in wet meadows and dense vegetation near marshes, swamps, streams, ponds, and ditches.
Muskrat	<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>	Found nearly statewide in scattered wetland habitats like river bottoms and beaver swamps. Habitats include saline, brackish, and freshwater streams, marshes, ponds, lakes, ditches, and rivers.
Black Rat	<i>Rattus rattus</i>	Exotic.
House Mouse	<i>Mus musculus</i>	Exotic.
Carnivores		

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Coyote	<i>Canis latrans</i>	Found statewide, including urban areas. Common in all habitats.
Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	Common in all habitats statewide, including urban areas. Often associated with water, especially bottomland swamps, marshes, and flooded woodlands.
Striped Skunk	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	Found statewide, especially in open areas, forest edges, and urban habitats. Although usually common, abundance varies significantly within Georgia; some regions having high populations and others having few, or no, individuals present.
Bobcat	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	Common statewide in a wide array of habitats including dense understory, bottomland hardwood forests, swamps, and farmlands.
Insectivores		
Southern Short-tailed Shrew	<i>Blarina carolinensis</i>	Commonly found in forests, marshes, fields, and bogs. Southern Short-tailed Shrews range throughout the state except in the mountains of northern Georgia.
Least Shrew	<i>Cryptotis parva</i>	It inhabits a wide variety of habitats from shortgrass prairie to coastal prairies and marshes, and upland oak – hickory forests. Found in grasslands and other upland areas, weedy fencerows, fields, roadsides, and meadows.
Rabbits		
Eastern Cottontail	<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	Common and found statewide. Primarily occurs in deciduous forests and forest edges, but also in grasslands, along fencerows, and in urban areas.
Ungulates		
White-tailed Deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	This common and important game species is a browser and grazer found statewide, including urban habitats.
Feral Swine/Wild Pig	<i>Sus Scrofa</i>	Exotic. Considered a direct and aggressive competitor with native wildlife and destroyer of natural plant communities of the state.
Opossum		
Virginia Opossum	<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>	North America's only marsupial. Lives in a wide-variety of habitats including deciduous forest, open woods and farmland. It tends to prefer wet areas like marshes, swamps and stream and river bottoms.